THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

SIR SALAR JUNG, says a London correspondent, previous to his departure for Trentham, gave a dinner to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and about a score of the most distinguished persons in the metropolis, and, as host, proposed the health of "Her Majesty the Empress of India." We are told that one of the guests kept his seat, while others pronounced, so distinctly that their meaning could not be misunderstood, "the Queen!" Sir Salar wisely took no notice of the affair, but the Prince of Wales, says the correspondent, was in a temper, and declared his intention of having an explanation from the noblemen and gentlemen who declined to recognize the new title. This hardly bears out the report current some two months ago that His Royal Highness was personally averse to the new title.

"WE HAD begun to forget the Queen was Empress of India," says the London Correspondent of the *Englishman*, "when we were suddenly reminded of it by a semi-official, so to speak, comment on a recent announcement that Mr. Algernon Borthwick, the Editor of the *Morning Post*, is to be created a Baronet. We are told that the honour is to be conferred on him because his paper was the only one that, from first to last, supported the Ministers in the Titles Bill. When others fell away after a first approval, and joined the opposition to the Bill, he remained firm,—'among the faithless faithful only he"—and so, as he moves in good society, and married a wife who was a connection of the late Lord Clarendon, he is to become Sir Algernon Borthwick."

WHILE IT IS proposed to make vaccination compulsory in this country, an English journal says: "Speaking from our own experience, we could cite many cases of healthy children being reduced to wretched little invalids and sufferers from objectionable skin diseases brought on by the infusion of vaccine lymph into their unfortunate little veins. At the present day, with our sanitary laws, disinfectants, and means of arresting contagion, it is doubtful whether vaccination should be made the compulsory thing it is Years ago, any one who protested against inoculation would have been looked upon as a madman. Surely in these days of progress, a little more leniency might be shown to those who have good reason for not approving of the law."

THE SAME PAPER says: "Go where we will now it is to encounter the pleasant countenance of Sir Salar Jung or one of his suite, with showily embroidered garments, jewellery, and the inevitable puggaree of scarlet or white. Sir Salar is the lion of London for the time being."

THE FIRST RAILWAY has been laid down in China. The portion furnished covers eleven English miles in length, and connects Shanghai with the village of Oussoon. The line runs along the borders of the river Van Poo, of which the navigation between Shanghai and Oussoon is impeded by a sandbank, always an obstacle, and sometimes an insuperable one. The Chinese authorities had strongly opposed the project, but it has been carried into effect. Already 4,000 Chinese are travelling daily between Oussoon and Shanghai—for the most part by the third class, at a charge of only five cents for the journey.

DR. DURAND, of Blois, has discovered a very efficient means for the preservation of eggs, *i. e.* a solution of silicate of soda. This solution being very viscous, is kept in a liquid state by the addition of tepid water. The eggs are dipped into the solution and then dried; when they have been thus treated, and are well dried and completely covered with the silicated solution, they can be placed in any receptacle, and may be kept for a year or more without undergoing decomposition.

I. R. BRANNERHWIEGER gives the following recipes for making coloured fires which, to a great extent, resist damp, and according to the author, may be safely used for juvenile entertainment indoors, as well as out. *Red Fire*: 9 parts nitrate of strontia, 3 parts shellac, 1½ parts chlorate of potash. *Green Fire*: 9 parts nitrate of baryta, 3 parts shellac, 1½ parts of chlorate of potash. *Blue Fire*: 8 parts ammoniac sulphate of copper, 6 parts chlorate of potash, 1 part shellac; the shellac must not be powdered, but only bruised into small fragments.

A YOUNG LADY at a school examination, in reading her exercise, changed Keats' line into—"A thing of beauty is a *boy* for ever."

TUESDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Lucknow Witness*, a missionary, writes as follows:

"The power and prevalence of the social sin in this city would not be believed by those whose duties do not oblige them to know it. It is a foul, leprous spot, which bespeaks the far-reaching but hidden virus that is corrupting and destroying the moral life of society. It is everywhere. It haunts palaces and hovels alike. It wears uniform and ermine, goes to confession and sacrament. It is found in the ranks of reformers in virtuous guise, pointing contemptuously and with simulated indignation at the victims itself has made. "The Devil's Chain" of Drink has been written; but who can write, who dare fancy the Devil's Chain of Lust. The ravages of this sin are not less because its presence is studiously ignored, and men forbear to denounce what they fear to name. Thus, gathering effrontery with its progress, it assumes the highest places in the social scale, and is not ashamed to demand for a guilty paramour all the honors and esteem which virtuous society accords to the unfallen wives of honorable men."

Has Calcutta fallen so low?

THE Maharajah of Oodeypore is about to be betrothed to a sister of the Maharajah of Jadhpore, thus uniting two great Houses, which have been at feud for nearly a century.

THE Government reward for the invention of the best doolie has been won by Dr. J. Bourke. This is the "ferocious doolie" of Dr. Russell.

A PARTY of thirty or forty members of English Parliament is being arranged to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in the autumn.

EIGHTY tons of fresh meat from New York of the very best quality are sold in the London market every week; the meat is preserved by being chilled or iced immediately after slaughtering.

ONE who knows Governor Hayes, now Republican candidate for the United States Presidency, says: "He is practically a Christian, and necessarily a temperance man, a constant attendant upon Divine services on the Sabbath, his people being active Methodists." With reference to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the following testimony is borne: "Judge Wheller is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a consistent temperance man, who is not ashamed to preside at temperance meeting.s"

PRINCE Gortschakoff, now 78 years old, has been in the diplomatic service of Russia 52 years, being for the last twenty years Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE AGGREGATE INCOME of about fifty of the religious benevolent societies of Great Britain during the past year was £1,640,563, which is an increase of £30,000 on the previous year.

WE TAKE the tollowing from the *Pioneer*:

"The present generation is certainly advancing, but whether it is moving in the right direction is another question. Here is an advertisement, which is copied *verbatim* from the *Daily Telegraph*, and which would certainly have made, not only our fathers, but ourselves stare, even half a dozen years ago:—

Lady house-keeper wanted, capable of superintending a young bachelor's household a few miles from town. She must be young, nice-looking, and agreeable. State age, appearances, and salary required to &c., &c.

The advertiser, seemingly a city gentleman, gives his own, name and address in full. It would be worth while, if possible, to find out how many answers he has had to the above."

What next and next?

ACCORDING TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION several of the leading men of Swat waited upon the Akhaond to report that the Afreedees had sought their aid against the British, and to enquire about his wishes in this respect, and his opinion as to whether it would be a lawful crescentade against infidels within the meaning of the Koran. The Akhoond replied that they might please themselves about fighting against the British, but that no "Jehad" or religious war could be lawful in which the contending parties on either side were not headed by Kings.

IT IS STATED that the Ameer of Bokhara received an imperial ukase from the Emperor of Russia, directing him to collect supplies and carriage for the Russian troops employed in Central Asia. The Ameer has accordingly set to work energetically to carry out the order.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

WE ARE SORRY to learn from a telegram from Trevendrum, that "the Maharajah of Travancore is rather seriously indisposed. The Resident has been urgently requested to return there immediately."

IT IS rumoured that Sir Phillip Wodehouse has forwarded a request to the India House authorities asking for a year's extension of his tenure of office. Love of money!

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *Times of India*:

"The one hundred miles ride of M. Jesus Leon, the Mexican ranger, at Alexandra Park, has attracted much attention to the capabilities of horse and rider to sustain long and rapid motion. On the hottest day England has known this century, this famous horseman rode eight mustangs, one hundred measured miles, in four hours, 56 minutes, 59 seconds. These mustangs fail to come to the standard of beauty and power depicted by Mayne Reid, Cooper, and other writers who love to paint the wild horse of the pampas in such glowing colours. They are mean-looking animals, with breeding no doubt, and their heads are large and coarse. From never having been shod, their feet are, as is often with Australians, large and plattershaped. On the whole they reminded us of the horses we used to have in the ranks of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry."

AT THE dinner given to Lord Napier of Magdala. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales spoke as follows:

"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in returning thanks, testified to the able support he had received during his late visit in India from Lord Northbrook and Lord Napier of Magdala. Although, as the illustrious Duke had said, he had originated the idea, of this dinner while in India, still he could but lay claim to have given a spark which most readily ignited the material all ready to receive it, as might be seen by the large and distinguished assembly met to do honour to Lord Napier. In this visit to India he had to remark the high state of efficiency in which he found the Army, both British and native. He had at Delhi witnessed about 20,000 men of the two armies marching side by side in splendid order. The deep interest taken by Lord Napier in the welfare of the British soldier, whether he belong to the English or the Native Army, and in providing for their welfare and that of their families, had done much to contribute to that efficiency; and he would also pay his testimony to the very deep interest taken by Lord Napier in the natives of India generally, and of the universal affection which was entertained for him throughout India.

ADVERTING to the Turkish war the *Times of India*'s London correspondent says that all the available cash and the proceeds of the hypothecation of the jewels found in the palace after the dethronement of Abd-ul Aziz have been appropriated to the expenses of the war. Midhat Pasha has further appealed to the fixtion—to Mussulmans as well as Christians to contribute their aid in money or voluntary service. Both rich and poor have cheerfully responded to the call. A large sum of money has already been collected, and volunteers, to the number of 10,000 to 15,000, have enlisted. Moslem, Mollahs, and Softas in this new corps will fight side by side with Christians, Armenians, and Greeks. A new standard—symbolical of the fusion between the followers of the two creeds—has been unfurled, bearing for device a cross supported by two crescents. This popular flag of the volunteers is daily paraded about the streets of Stamboul, Galata and Pera, followed by crowds of aspirants to military glory. This augurs well for the future. The fusion of the races is going on.

ON THE ROAD to Narkanda, a Simla correspondent says, the Governor-General's pony shied with its rider over the khud. He did not go far, as the khud happened just there to be less perpendicular than it is in most places. Lord Lytton we are glad to learn was unhurt.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Howrah Municipality has issued the following notice under the new Municipal Act:

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.
HOUSE RATE.
Notice of Demand under Section 111, *Bengal Municipal Act* 1876.

To

of

Take notice that the sum of Rs.———, being the amount due from you as shewn in the accompanying bill, is hereby demanded from you; and that if you do not within *fifteen days* pay the same to an officer authorised to receive payment, or into the office of the Municipal Commissioners, the same *with costs* will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels, or otherwise as provided by law.

TREVOR GRANT.
Chairman.

It was understood that this notice would not be served until bills were presented twice, but it does not appear that the intention of the legislature will be followed in practice.

THE NEW CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT has the following provision for the registration of deaths :

"Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of such persons, the occupier of the house, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living in the house in which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith give information to the registrar of the district, or sub-registrar at the burning-ghaut or burial-ground, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person."

A charge was lately preferred against a person for not registering the death of a relative at the Police thanna, who pleaded that he was not bound to do so. The magistrate took the same view and remarked that the accused was required to furnish the necessary information either to the registrar of the district or to the sub-registrar at the burning-ghaut ; but as the information had been furnished to the latter officer, the prosecution could not expect a conviction. The *Indian Daily News* from which we take the above, remarks :

This decision, which is in strict accordance with the wording of the section, will until the Act is amended, serve to do away with the system of the registration of the deaths of Hindoos in police stations. Prior to the institution of the present prosecution, the Health Officer to the Justices not being aware of the alternative requirement regarding the registration of deaths, called upon Inspector Lineham for an explanation of the difference in the number of deaths registered in his thannah as compared with those registered in the burning-ghaut. The Inspector, who was, like the Health Officer himself, ignorant of the change in the law, had no explanation to offer, but forthwith set about to find the defaulters, and bring them to condign punishment. But the prosecution has miserably failed. Until the law is amended, no Hindoo can be prosecuted for neglecting to furnish information at the thannah regarding the death of any member of his family. We strongly suspect that this is only one of a hundred weak points that will be discovered in a brief working of the Act.

No, the change was deliberately made by the Legislature. There was no necessity for double registration 1stly at the Burning Ghat, and 2ndly at the Police Thanna, and the Legislature accordingly abolished the old system. If the Health-Officer, or the Police Inspector did not read the new law, it could not be the fault of the Legislature.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bullagore in the Hooghly District suspects the existence of a gang of dangerous criminals in the villages of Barnipara, Patuli, Assanpore, and Godgache, which being obscure low-caste villages afford the men a secure refuge. He goes so far as to indicate the men by specifying their castes. They are, he says, blacksmiths, and have protectors among some respectable residents of the adjoining villages. It is strongly suspected that the Dacoit robbery of the 21st ultimo by which nearly 700 rupees worth of property was stolen was their work. We would advise our correspondent to communicate with the District Superintendent of Police.

A GRADUATE writing from Chinsurah draws attention to the typographical inaccuracies which are said to abound in the standard books of the First Arts Course for 1877 printed by the University of Calcutta. He wishes to know who is responsible for the typographical execution of the works.

WE HAVE received a communication from the Entrance Class students of the Malda Zillah School, who deeply lament the step that the educational authorities contemplate taking, namely, the transfer of their Head-Master, Baboo Omesh Chunder Sen, from Malda to Julpigoree. They say that the transfer of the Head-Master in the middle of the year, when the students have gone through half the course under him, is to be regretted.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

WE LEARN from the *Indian Public Opinion* that Yaoob Khan, brother of Yacoob Khan, had waited upon the King of Persia for aid. The Shah replied that heretofore he had more than once been deceived by the treachery of the Affghans who were not to be relied upon, and that he must decline to give any aid or to mix himself up in the internal political affairs of Affghanistan. He further requested Sirdar Mohamed Yaoob Khan to leave his territories at once ; and advised him to submit himself to the authority of his father and seek the pardon of the latter, accordingly the Sirdar has arrived at Cabul, and surrendered himself to his father who has however given him no definite reply as yet.

THE NAGPORE CORRESPONDENT of the *Railway Service Gazette* has the following :

"One day as Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, was walking up and down his verandah, he saw a native enter his compound, and go to a well close by to fill water. Mr. Morris called out to the man, and asked him what he wanted. To this he replied that he had come to draw water from the well but was not aware that the "Burra Saheb" was staying in the bungalow, or otherwise he would not have trespassed. The man was in the service of the Judicial Commissioner, Colonel McKenzie, as a camel driver. Mr. Morris at once ordered the police to make a case out against the man, to commit him for trial before a Magistrate. This was done accordingly. Mr. Fox, the Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, to whom the case was sent by the police, after proper enquiry, very justly acquitted the man, and blamed the police for sending up such petty cases. This news was naturally conveyed to the "Burra Saheb," who at once ordered the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Magniac, to try the man over again, and which resulted in a fine of 4 rupees. Mr. Fox, on hearing this, wrote a "private" note to the Colonel Magniac, Deputy Commissioner, asking him if a Magistrate can punish a man for an offence of which he has been acquitted by another Magistrate. To this the Deputy Commissioner replies, very cautiously, that he is too busy to answer his query. But Mr. Fox was not to be satisfied with such an answer, and wrote in again, officially, asking the Deputy Commissioner, I believe with regard to the case he (Mr. Fox) tried and dismissed, and which led to a conviction by the Deputy Commissioner. Colonel Magniac, under what law and section the man was tried and convicted of the offence of which he was acquitted by him, and that without any reference to him ? To this Colonel Magniac replied, saying that it was not Mr. Fox's duty to write and call upon his superior officer what he does, and declined to give his opinion on the matter. So far so good. But the accused, finding that the British law was very convinient with regard to punishing people, and could not be made to understand why one Magistrate should acquit him, and another punish him for the same offence, preferred to clear up the point before our energetic Judicial Commissioner, Colonel McKenzie, and likewise appealed against the Deputy Commissioner's decision to the above authority. This led to an enquiry, and, lastly, to the proceedings of both the Magistrates being sent up to the Judicial Commissioner. Colonel McKenzie reviewed both cases very carefully, which ended in the fine refunded to the man, and wigging in the bargain to the Deputy Commissioner for his pains. But now you will like to know what become of poor Mr. Fox. Well, Mr. Fox, for his pains, was removed from Nagpur to Wurda by the Chief Commissioner, for not punishing a man unjustly when told to do so by the "Burra Saheb."

A parallel to this or something more was the Howrah case, in which Sir George Campbell sent a police inspector to a native gentleman of this city to enquire whether he or any one of his kith or kin was employed in Government service, for what purpose the reader can well imagine, because the Babu had served an attorney's letter upon a Survey officer who had taken possession of his house at Howrah without his knowledge or consent.

IN ACKNOWLEDGING the last annual report of the British Indian Association the *Indu-Prokash* says :

"The report contains a full account of the doings of the Association, including the discussions and the communications with the Government on the several Bills introduced into the Councils, as well as the financial condition of the Association, and other minor subjects. We are glad to see that it is in a perfectly sound financial condition—a fact which is much to be envied by us who have to depend upon the dying Bombay Association. It seems to be conducted with energy and its advice seems to have been freely and constantly availed of by the Local Government on important measures before they were adopted and introduced into the Legislative Council. We wish the Association continuous health and success from year to year."

The Association has numbered twenty-five summers, and that is saying a great deal for an Indian institution.

THE London Correspondent of the *Englishman* says : "I hear that the Prince of Wales' party by no means approved of the manner in which the Residents, &c., treated Native Princes. We trust that His Royal Highness' exquisite courtesy during his recent visit will cause officials to reform their manners and realize the fact that, as regards the treatment of Native nobles, they cannot too soon discard the doctrines of the John Lawrence School." We say *ditto*.

Mr. BADEN PRITCHARD, of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, has introduced a practical system of micro-photography for maps. The maps are photographed on sheets of white glycerine, and fifty or more charts will go in a depth of half an inch. They can be examined like transparent stereoscopic slides.

A TERRIBLE FAMINE seems to have broken out in China. It is stated that in the neighbourhood of Foochow, there were about 5,000 dead bodies found afloat, and that many drifted down from up-country. The sufferings in the up-country must have been very severe, as of the 5,000 bodies there are only 200 estimated as belonging to the city.

The area of the main exhibition building at Philadelphia, exclusive of annexes, is 21½ acres ; of the Sydenham Crystal Palace, occupied 14 acres ; the Paris Universal Exhibition building 11 acres ; the New York Pavilion, 4 acres ; the Dublin one, 6½ acres ; and the Hyde Park, Crystal Palace, of 1851, 7½ acres. The five principal exhibition buildings at Philadelphia extend over 48 acres, and the fencing in part for exhibition purposes comprises 236 acres of Fairmount Park, containing about 3,000 acres.

FRIDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS announce the "death of Mr. House, the famous "Divorce Lawyer," shot dead by his wife, Irene, a "dashing blonde." Mrs House was much affected after she had shot her husband, and expressed a desire to be allowed to attend his funeral. She is now in custody.

THE GREAT gastronomic authority of France, Baron Brisse, has departed his life, to the regret of all lovers of good cheer, whose daily lives have been enriched by his two excellent year-books—one for the rich, the other for the poor—giving the *menu* of 365 dinners, appropriate to the various seasons, and with full explanations as to the *modus operandi* to be followed in preparing the several items of each of the agreeable and succulent repasts combined by him. One day, when the Court was at Compiegne, he prepared a repast entirely of game, that was greatly admired and enjoyed by the Imperial hosts and their other guests. At the dessert, the health of the Baron was drunk, and Princess Metternich asked him "to describe, in a few words, the art of which he was one of the celebrities." The Baron always prompt and spicy in speech, rose instantly in his place, and said, turning to the Emperor, "Sire, cookery is the diplomacy of the lovers of good cheer !"

M. HERBERT OPPENHIM, the great banker of France, is dead. He died suddenly by taking on a hot day a glass of iced beer. He began life without money or friends and earned his immense wealth by unremitting labour and a rare intelligence in all matters of business. He kept up two magnificent establishments, one in Paris, the other in the country, with princely hospitality. The greater part of his fortune was made by his negotiation of the Egyptian loans.

THE GREAT Russian fair of Nijni Novgorod opened on the 7th ultimo and will continue till the beginning of September. A million of persons visited the fair last year, and there were usually some 150,000 strangers staying in the town, many of them for some little time. The value of the merchandize sold amounted to 165 millions of roubles (two shillings and nine pence English each), against 49 millions in 1847. In 1874 six thousand shops were let for the fair.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. It is stated that the Commander of the Turks in Bosnia, Mehemet-Ali-Pacha, is the son of a Frenchman settled in Berlin, named Detrois, formerly harpists at the Royal Theatre of that city. Some forty years ago he confided his son to a Prussian Captain then going to the Levant. On arriving in the Bosphorus the lad deserted from the ship to escape the ill-treatment he received on board, and took refuge with a great Turkish grandee, by whom he was taken care of and sent to school. He embraced the Mahometan creed, and made rapid progress in his adopted country. Thirty years later he was a General of a Division, pursuing brigands in Thessaly. It was by one of the curious chances of real life that would appear far-fetched in a novel that the father at length discovered that Mehemet-Ali-Pacha was his son. As soon as he had made this discovery, he informed his son of the wretched condition to which he had long been reduced ; and the son at once remitted to him a sum of money through the Ottoman Embassy in Berlin, asking for the blessing of the parent whom he had supposed to have been long dead.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a brochure entitled the Area Table, by Babu Rajendranath Roy, Irregation Deputy Collector, Sone Circle. The object of the publication is thus given in the preface by the author :

"Whilst employed in the acquisition of land for the Soane Canals, I had invariably to test the measurements of my Amins, when very troublesome calculations had frequently to be performed to ascertain the area of each and every individual holding in Bighas, Cottahs and Dhurs, and had at the same time to compare the totals with the Schedule of areas furnished by the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, in Acres, Roods and Poles. These double calculations are a fruitful source of error and delay, and the gentlemen who are now employed in the settlement, measurement and acquisition of land for public purposes in Behar and elsewhere, are fully alive to the trouble and tediousness of the calculations involved. With a view to put their anxieties to rest, I have presumed to offer this book to the public, and if I can only know that this work has given satisfaction, I shall consider my trouble amply repaid."

The Table will be found useful by all persons interested in land measurement.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent at Kasauli :

"Frightful rain at Kasauli and the sun is not visible for nearly 4 weeks. The natives are the greatest sufferers, as their mud roofed houses are leaking profusely through the walls and roofs. The sound of brickbats is deafening the ears of the residents, and the clouds have descended to the ground, so that the road is obscure, and nothing can be seen or heard The cataracts are, however, very romantic for the eye to behold when mists disappear after a heavy downpour. English officers say, that the neck of the season will be broken by the 10th August, but nothing is yet visible, to expect a clear sky. New Hill potatoes are in the market, but no fishes. Plenty of meat is to be had, but unaccustomed people cannot eat it daily and continually for months, as they do justice to fishes. Children prefer fishes to meat, and are clamorous for the former."

THE HEALTH-OFFICER'S report for the week ending 5th August gives a total of 204 deaths ; of the deceased 105 were males and 90 females.

THE MORTUARY returns of the Suburbs for the month of July 1876 give 736 deaths ; of the deceased 461 were Hindus, 262 Mahomedans, 11 Christians, and 2 of other denominations. The deaths from

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fever were 291, and the ratio of mortality per thousand of population 34·54.

A CORRESPONDENT from Agurpara piteously complains of the numerous cases of burglary, which have lately occurred in that village, and the state of uneasiness in which the people pass their nights. This is a matter which calls for the serious notice of the District Superintendent of Police of the 24-Pergunnahs.

WE NOTICED in our last issue the energetic efforts of the sub-divisional officer of Ghatal, Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen, to raise subscriptions for the purpose of constructing a pontoon bridge over the Selye. We have since been informed that the amount has risen to Rs. 6,500. Our correspondent says that this worthy officer has next directed his attention to the local English School which he proposes to raise from the rank of a middle class to that of a higher preparatory school. He has further taken measures to provide accommodation and proper medical treatment for in-door patients in the Charitable Dispensary.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"We have a Kirkwood here—in the Assam Commission, I mean Mr. Damant, who is now appointed as Political Agent, Manipur, wherefrom you may get some information. Dr. Brown the late Political Agent has been suspended and his conduct is undergoing inquiry by Colonel Sherer and Mr. Damant. I have not been yet able to ascertain particulars, which when received will be communicated to you.

The Government of India has called upon the Local Governments and Administrations to comply with the following requisition: "I am directed to request that the Government of India may be furnished with as little delay as possible with a statement shewing dismissals of persons of pure European parentage employed under your Government within the last five years, or far back short of that period as possible. I am to add that the returns should include *persons* of all ranks dismissed during the period stated."

In the above perhaps something is meant for the "Poor Whites."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that in one week forty persons died from snake-bite in Diamond Harbour thanna.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that there is no truth in the rumour that Lord Lytton retires shortly.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 12th August.—A report of the Army Commission has been issued. It proposes a complete scheme of retirement, the main feature being the compulsory retirement of Captains and Lieutenants after twenty years' aggregate service, because promotion is unsustainable without retirement. In the lower ranks it proposes no alteration of the system of promotion, but recommends a division of the general officers' list between Indian Staff Corps and British officers, each officer only succeeding vacancies in his own list. A supplementary report concerning the question of granting local rank to officers serving in India recommends the cessation of the system, or else the extinction of respective grades among officers of the Indian Army. It also opposes any change regarding Brevet promotions above the rank of major.

New York 15th August.—The American Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the cotton crop in August as improved to nearly a full average.

Bombay 12th August.—Lord George Hamilton introduced the Indian Budget.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India had accustomed, he said, the natives to greater use of the railways, thereby increasing the receipts. He refuted the statements that the revenue had lost its elasticity, and elaborately discussed the fall in silver and how the revenue was affected thereby. He attributed the fall chiefly to panic. The loss to Government in the current year would probably reach £2,800,000, which he believed would be eventually covered by surplus. The Government rejected the remedies proposed, because they were likely to aggravate the evil, but would give the subject constant attention and not shrink adopting any beneficial suggestion. Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment, regretting the increasing debt and opposing public works involving loans; also urging the cessation and division of ordinary extra expenses. Mr. Goschen deprecated the replacing of gold for silver currency. Mr. Fawcett's amendment was withdrawn. The Bravo verdict is wilful murder against some one unknown; the evidence adduced being insufficient to fix the guilt on any one. There were painful disclosures during the inquiry as to Mrs. Bravo's admitted intimacy with Dr. Gully before the second marriage.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT has sentenced a man to transportation for stealing goods worth 4 annas. This is administering law and justice with a vengeance.

OLD ÆSOP makes the lion say—"this share I seize as my right; this I claim for my courage; this by virtue of my prerogative, and this on account of my urgent necessity." The Bengal Government, in appointing Commissioners for the Suburban Municipality, has lately decided very much in the same way. One-fourth it appoints as *ex-officio*; one-fourth as Government servants, and one-fourth by virtue of its prerogative &c. &c. The law provides a total of thirty Commissioners, out of which one-fourth may be Government servants, *i. e.* 7. The number of *ex-officio* members is eight, making a total of fifteen, but this would not suffice to make the Municipality work "in harmony with the wishes of the" Chairman, so we have eight more Government servants added by virtue we suppose of the prerogative of Government making a total of 23. And this is the way in which our paternal Government proposes to encourage municipal self-government. We wonder if any independent man with an atom of self-respect in him would make himself a party to such a sham. By the way, section 15 of the new Municipal Act limits the number of Government servants to one-fourth, and the Government having allowed another fourth to remain in addition to the *ex-officio* members, can all the Commissioners meet and vote legally? Should not their proceedings be vitiated on account of some of the Commissioners being illegally in office?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. The Area Table. By Rajendronath Roy, Irrigation Deputy Collector, Soane Circle. 2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLV, Part, No. II, 1876. 3 The True Line of Defence for India, a Paper read by Colonel Rathborne at the East India Association. 4. A Free Enquiry after Truth. By Kissory Lal Roy. 5. The Vedarthayaratna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas, Vol. I No. 4. 6. Annexation *vrs* Equity. A letter on the disposal of the surplus of the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund &c By Pundit Prannath Saraswati, M. A. B. L. 7. Gyanunkoor and Protibimbo a Bangali Monthly Journal of Literature and Science, Vol. IV No. 7 for Joista 1283 B. E. 8. Adursa, for Bhadra 1283 B. E. Vol. I. No. I.

THE PIONEER has the following: "Among his friends at home, Sir Richard Temple's resignation of his Lieutenant-Governorship next spring is accepted as a settled thing The popular impression notwithstanding, and however good his chance, the Hon. Ashley Eden has not, we are assured, 'got the appointment in his pocket.'" Both the statements we think require confirmation.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

A Lecture Introductory to the Study of the Physical Sciences will be delivered by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. Rector of St. Xavier's College, at the Association Building No. 210 Bow Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 24th inst. at 7½ P. M.

Donors of Rupees 50 and upwards and monthly subscribers will be admitted free.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers annas 8 may be paid at the gate, or Tickets may be had on application to the clerk at the office of the Association any day between the hours of 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR. M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

LORD SALISBURY AT COOPER'S HILL.

LORD SALISBURY'S address at the last annual exhibition at Cooper's Hill College has more than an ordinary interest. In pleasant but impressive language His Lordship conveyed some wholesome truths to the students. Nothing could for instance be a more telling than the hit he gave to the students for their deficient knowledge of their special branch. Referring to the reports of the examiners his Lordship remarked "that, as their function has been observed upon, I should rather be inclined to say that their duties are like that of Her Majesty's Opposition—to say as many unpleasant things as they conscientiously can. (Much laughter.) I have been looking through the reports to find something of that kind, and the only statement of the kind I can find is that whereas great proficiency is shown in the knowledge of Buddhist and Indian architecture, the same proficiency is not shown in estimating the value of bricks and mortar. (Laughter.) Now, far be it from me to say a word indicating the faintest disrespect for Buddhist and Indian architecture; but in the relation to the Government of India in which I happen to stand, you will perhaps pardon me if I attach more value than perhaps you seem to do to the excellence of estimating in the matter of architecture or rather to the excellence of that economy of which adequate and judicious estimates are the foundation." And this is perfectly true. If all our engineers did show good proficiency "in estimating the value of brick and mortar," there would not have been such invariable excess of actual expenditure over estimates, and such signal failures in putting "bricks and mortar" together. Lord Salisbury justly said that the engineers are "powerful financial engines." Upon their knowledge, ability, and honesty greatly depend the economical management of the public works. As His Lordship observed, "it is not possible to address a number of gentlemen who are now going out in the Engineering Service of India for the first time, without feeling that we are sending out there very powerful financial engines. (Laughter.) I have always looked upon the engineer as a machine for putting money in the pockets of the Government by the construction of profitable works; but there are other persons who attribute to him the exactly opposite function. Therefore, though economy has often been a text for a dull sermon, perhaps I may be allowed, in the present state of affairs, to say to you who will have so much power over the future of Indian Budget, one word in its behalf." His Lordship continued:

"You know the conditions in which our Indian finances just at this moment are, as probably the rumours of the great silver panic have reached even these secluded halls. (Laughter.) I use the word silver panic advisedly because in my opinion matters are made out to be very much darker than they really are, and prophets of evil are indulging in much which there is no foundation for on ascertained fact; but still making allowance for that and fully admitting as I do that the larger part of our present trouble is due purely to transient and temporary causes, still there is no doubt that we have placed ourselves, partly by our mode of garrisoning India and partly by our mode of raising money for its requirements—we have placed ourselves in this unpleasant position that we have to bring home the very large sum of 15 millions annually for the wants of the Indian Government at home, and the progress of discovery of silver and the action of foreign nations makes that difficult and adds to the burden of doing it; and there can be no doubt that though the burden may not be so serious as some think, yet the call for economy will be greater in future years than perhaps it has been in the past owing to this cause. This is no matter of mere speculation for you in this room, for the branch of the public expenditure in India, which can be swelled if the Treasury is full, and which must certainly be retrenched if the Treasury is empty, is that which the engineers are privileged to extend. And what I would impress upon them is that this is a serious matter, in which they, in their professional capacities, will have a great influence for good or for evil over the Government which they serve. Economy unfortunately has got an evil name. Analogy between the individual and the State, which leads to so many fallacies in other departments of thought, also leads us a little astray in this, and induces us to attribute qualities to the public administrator who is economical, which we are apt to attribute to the man who, in private life, is miserly. Now, we all know the feelings which are indulged in towards a miser in private life. He has been the subject of satire and invective in romances and on the stage for countless generations. The picture of the old man who has got together his money and will not draw from his hoard in order to make the young couple happy, is always a picture which brings down the gallery with indignation. (Laughter). And something of the feeling seems to me to be expended on Governments as though they hoarded for their own benefit and expended it upon their own luxuries—as though it was an evil passion on their parts which required to be discouraged. And so it has been that the idea of men so niggardly and positively vicious as not to care for the public expenditure, has grown up to be part of the popular sentiment. Well, whatever may be the cause, in England spending more or less money means practically more or less popularity for the Minister; but it is not so in India. It cannot be too earnestly impressed on all who take a part in the Government of India that economy there is not a matter of discretion or of choice, but of absolute necessity. What is the reason why our rule in India is accepted so patiently and so contentedly by vast millions of human beings with whom we have in other matters but little sympathy, who are alien from us in race, colour, and creed? The reason is that under our rule they are free to exercise their industry unharassed by any excessive imposts or any capricious exactions. As long as that continues they will be content with us. But if there arose in India any Government which despised economy, which trusted to its own force to exact new and unaccustomed taxes from the people, that Government would strain its power to the utmost. Economy is the very sceptre of our power in India. It is the lightness of our imposts, —the compact we make with the people of India—by virtue of which they are glad we shall rule. The duty of contributing in every way, not only by personal exertions but by the expressions of individual

opinion, to the performance of this duty, which is the first that the India Government ought to keep in mind, is incumbent not only on those who are at the head of the Government but on every member of the great services by which India is ruled. Now the peculiarity of the position you are about to occupy is that you are not merely going to an interesting profession, and win a most honourable livelihood, but you are introduced at once to a position which whether you like it or not is one of considerable political influence. The public opinion of India is and must be guided in a great measure by the opinions of the services. The services consist of a number of men so limited that each individual opinion, each individual voice, has a distinct and palpable weight and imposes upon the person that utters it a distinct responsibility. (Hear, hear.) I, therefore, in no unpractical or mere theoretical spirit plead with you that in your future career you will give no encouragement to the contempt for economy which was sometimes preached by engineers of the elder school, and which even now has not disappeared from the popular, or even the official sentiment, and which objectionable everywhere in India is little short of suicide (Applause)."

We hope these forcible and pregnant words will bear fruit. The Finance Ministers of India have one after another complained of the "tyranny of the Public Works Department," and what did this "tyranny" mean—reckless extravagance. The Public Works Department has managed to acquire the *sobriquet* of Public Waste Department, and if Cooper's Hill can wipe off that reproach, the large sums of public money spent upon it will not have been spent in vain.

His Lordship then impressed upon the students the necessity of the cultivation of good feeling between Englishmen and Indians meeting in India:

"Now, gentlemen, there is one other matter upon which though I have spoken of it here before, I feel it my duty to mention to all those who are entering upon the great and useful career which this College opens to all those who belong to it. There is, I think, no nobler spectacle in the world than the services that work under the Government of India. What they achieve and what they continue to maintain—the vast result which they reach and the smallness of the instrumentality at their hand by which they reach them—are the constant admiration of all independent and impartial critics abroad. We have this wonderful result owing to the fact that we are able to enjoy all the honour and the integrity which belongs to officials bred in an atmosphere of freedom, while we have all the power and vigour which belongs to a Government whose form is absolute. This combination which on so vast a scale at least the world has never seen before will so long as it lasts be productive of unexampled blessings, I am confident, to the human race. But if there is one drawback to be found, it is in the tendency to an increased distance between those who are governed and those who govern. As you know a very distinguished body of travellers have left these shores since I addressed you last, have gone to India and have returned. I have seen and talked with several of them, and I have had the opportunity of learning the opinions of the others While generally their language was one of unalloyed admiration of all they saw which filled them with greater wonder for the qualities of the race by whom such things could be achieved, they yet carried home a painful impression that there was more coldness between the two races than anything that they had learned at home had led them to imagine. That coldness I need not say is full at least of injustice and possibly in the distant future of dangers; and it is contrary to the wish of the people of this country and to the tendency of the legislation which they authorise.

"To you gentlemen, in your service it will be no novelty, for natives have worked and worked well, with you for a long time; but still on your opinion, as I have said before, much will depend, and I hope you will put earnestly from you that false gloss of language, sentiment, or prejudice, by whatever name you choose to call it, which has established a deep gulf between the Englishman and native. The journey to which I have referred, the title which the Queen has recently taken, the general tendency of events, the closeness to which each of the two countries have been brought by the discoveries of science,—all these things indicate the approach of the time when the greater companionship of the two races must be inevitable; and if Europeans are wise it will bring with it nothing but benefit to India and nothing but security to England. [Applause] But I entreat you to remember that in this, as in all other matters, your duty, as members of a great service in India, extends beyond that which merely comes to you in official hours. Perhaps as large a part of your duty will be accomplished in your social relations. The great command of public opinion which is necessarily given to the members of the service—their words, their sentiments—are a matter of grave moment and will seriously affect both the feelings of the two races and the future course of the Government at home. I am sure that those who instituted this College had among their objects, besides the intellectual attainments which have been so skilfully called forth—they had among their objects that of nourishing a healthy sentiment, by sending forth Englishmen to bear rule in India worthy of the name which they bear. I feel sure that this anticipation of theirs will not be disappointed and that you will feel that in entering upon your career, which indeed promises you great and material success, you will at the same time remember that it imposes upon you, as in other careers or professions, the highest responsibility for the mode in which your opportunities are fulfilled."

That there is now an increasing "coldness" between the European and the Indian is unfortunately too true, but the reason is not far to seek. It is the change in the mutual relations between the European and the Indian in the administration of the country. Hitherto they stood in the relation of patron and client, now they stand as rivals, and consequently there is a keen struggle between them. The Englishman now sees that the Indian is fast encroaching upon his family preserves, and he naturally looks upon his rival with a feeling of jealousy. The Civilian sees that the Indian's heart no longer faints at the sight of the *Kala Pani*, that he is ready to compete with him in his own country and in his own language for admission into the public service of India, to which the Indian as the native of the country has a preferential claim, and that he and his kith and kin can no longer hold the monopoly. The engineer sees that natives taught in Indian schools and colleges make as good engineers as those who come out from England, and that the former therefore claim equality of position and pay. The lawyer sees that the natives of India are now going to England, keeping the usual term of dinners at Inns of Court, and coming out full-fledged Barristers, and elbowing their way through. Then again in deliberative assemblies to which the natives are admitted, although they constitute, a standing minority, some of them shew an independence, which is not quite pleasing to the bulk of those officials, who his therto used to govern with a high hand. All these circumstances are, we confess, tending to produce that "coldness" which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his companions saw in India, but we do not think that it will decrease. The present rivalry is not likely to diminish, for the wider education is diffused amongst the natives, the more will they be tenacious of their interests, rights and independent opinions, and consequently the greater will be the friction between the two. But it is a healthy friction; it is calculated to bring the good qualities of the two classes into play; we only wish that the rivalry may not degenerate into a bitter feud. That there is unfortunately a tendency in that direction we cannot deny. But occasional utterances from the head of the Government like those we notice above may tend to cure the evil. We cannot sufficiently thank Lord Salisbury for the bold and generous spirit in which he has come forward and impressed upon Englishmen in this country their duties to the children of the soil.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE PIONEER puts it to the discredit of Her Majesty's Government that the idea of employing natives "in several of the situations hitherto held exclusively by European Covenanted Civil Servants," has emanated from them. Our contemporary writes: "The idea of thus employing natives emanated from the India House, not from the Supreme Government. It was caused by a formal complaint made by nearly all the natives who had been admitted into the Indian Civil Service, that they did not get their fair share either of promotion or of responsible appointments in India; and that they were invariably placed as subordinate to Europeans, and never, in any instance, put over them. The order has gone forth from the Secretary of State to the different Indian Presidencies, directing that for the future native covenanted civil servants are to have exactly the same appointments given them as if they were Europeans, and that if their position demands it, they are to have European assistants under them, just the same as if they were themselves Englishmen. In fact, no difference whatever is to be made between them and their European colleagues. The order which is most peremptory, will no doubt be exceedingly unpopular in India but it will have to be carried out into effect. A large majority of the India Council was against its being issued, but the Marquis of Salisbury was determined to carry his point, and has issued a minute or letter to the Viceroy on the subject, in which it is stated in so many words, that any European civil servant who declines to serve under a native superior merely because the latter is a native, must at once be shelved, and reported to the Home Government as guilty of disobedience of orders." If this order has really emanated from the Secretary of State, surely it is very discreditable to him. What, the Native and European members of the Covenanted Civil Service are to be put on an equal footing! The very thought is degrading, and how could Lord Salisbury conceive it? He must have been stricken with a wandering fancy. But our contemporary will be sorry to learn that all right-minded, honest, and impartial men think otherwise. If the statement be correct, they consider it all the more honorable to Lord Salisbury. This is the first time they see an English statesman affirm in such a forcible, straight-forward, and uncompromising manner the obligation of the Government of India to look with an equal eye upon the native and European members of the service. The Despatch of the Secretary of State has not come too soon. The natives who have entered the service by passing the competitive examination must rise, and the question must be decided sooner or later whether or no they should be put in independent charge of districts. They cannot be repressed, and as they are generally doing fairly enough their claims to promotion cannot be ignored. Now, how are they to be provided for? Are they to be placed in situations, in which they may have command over European officers? Such a result cannot be avoided, and we are not therefore surprised that Lord Salisbury is determined to take the bull by the horn. Coupled with this determination we take the declaration of Lord Salisbury at Cooper's Hill for the more extended employment of natives in the Civil Service. His Lordship said: "As you know, under the late Government provision was made for introducing natives into the Government Civil Service; and under the present Government rules for carrying that provision into effect have been issued and it will not remain a dead letter, but it will be carried out with the utmost circumspection and care as befits a matter where both public and personal interests are concerned, and it will gradually receive more and more effect over a wider area. What occurs to me chiefly as a matter of solicitude is that this inevitable increase in the share which our native fellow subjects must in the future take in the administration of their country should be received not as a hardship not as something to be lamented, or kept at a distance, not grudgingly but cheerfully and gladly by the English services with whom they are to be associated. (Applause)." We cannot too highly admire the spirit in which his Lordship spoke, but we confess we do not like the mode of appointing the natives to the Civil Service, which his Lordship advocates. On principle we are opposed to nomination. It opens a door to corruption, jobbery, and favouritism. The nomination system will not be fair either to the native or to the European. The object of appointing natives to the Civil Service is not only to give them a large share in the administration of the country, but also to elevate their national character and to teach them principles of self-respect and self-reliance. Now, we cannot persuade ourselves to think that that object will be attained by appointing a few old members of the Subordinate Executive Service to the Covenanted Civil Service. In the first place we are not quite sure that square men may not be put into

round holes. In the second place we do not believe that they will be at once put in independent charge of districts. Possibly they will be appointed "Joints," and placed in charge of sub-divisions. Now, this will be scarcely any appreciable improvement. Already many unconvenanted magistrates are in charge of subdivisions, and to appoint some of them to the same charge as "Joints" would be merely a change of name. There would be of course some increase of pay, but this is a small matter. What would it signify if a few deputies, drawing Rs. 700 a month, were permitted to draw Rs. 900? Would it raise the nation socially or politically by this slight addition to their *tullub*? Then these officers would be promoted on the eve of being pensioned off, and a few years' service in the rank of the "Joint" will bring about the much-desired consummation, we mean superannuation. On the other hand, having been for the best part of their lives under the immediate control of covenanted officers, they cannot be expected to assert equality with them, and they will remain what they were—Deputies with increased pay. The moral and political gain to the nation will thus be very small—whatever the personal gain of the officers immediately benefitted. When we again remember that the door of competition is practically shut against the native by the lowering of the minimum age for candidates to nineteen years, the prospects of our countrymen for more extended employment in the higher offices of the State are not at all improved. The few nominations to be made in this country would be a mere delusion. The family preserve would remain as close as ever; only a few lower appointments not worth much in value would be given away. We give Lord Salisbury every credit for his generous desire to open the covenanted service to the natives more widely than heretofore, but the means he has adopted, we respectfully submit, are more calculated to defeat his end than otherwise. Who cares for the shadow if the substance is to be withheld? Who cares for a few "Joints," if the prospect of further promotion is as a matter of course to be barred? The Secretary of State may not mean this, but from the circumstances we have mentioned can the result be otherwise? Far better that there should be no natives in the Civil Service than that a few Deputies should be converted into "joints," and thus a soothing balm offered to the seared conscience of England.

PUTTIALA.

LORD LYTTON has signalized the first year of his reign by recognizing the national Government of the State of Puttiala. This, as the reader is aware, is the largest of Sikh States. The founder of the family emigrated from the Manjha, and carved out a principality for himself about a century ago. The Maharajah belonged to the Jat tribe, but he is a Sikh. The immediate ancestor was Choudhree Phool, who founded a village in the Nabha Territory, called after his name. His two sons, Tiloka and Rama, became founders of a dynasty of Princes. The Maharaja is descended from Rama. As Sovereigns, the family have been established in the Cis-Sutlej States about five generations. The Maharaja of Puttiala has always been in friendly alliance with the British Government. During the Nipal War the Puttiala Chief aided the British Government with troops, and on the conclusion of the war, Sunnuds were granted to him, conferring on him portions of the Keonthul and Bughat States, yielding a revenue of Rupees 35,000, on payment of two lakhs and eighty thousand Rupees. The hill territory of Simla, the summer retreat of the Government of India, was conceded by the Maharajah of Puttiala in exchange for their villages in Pergunna Burrowlee. During the Cis-Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 the Maharajah rendered loyal services to the British Government, and was rewarded for these services with the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from the Rajah of Nabha in consequence of his misconduct. In 1847, at the request of the Maharajah, a Sunnud was conferred on His Highness, confirming him for ever in his ancient States and those granted by the British Government, with all rights thereto pertaining. The Chief was enjoined to do justice and to promote the welfare of his subjects, while the latter were to consider the Chief their rightful lord and master. The Maharajah on his part relinquished for himself and successors all right to levy excise and transit duties, and engaged to suppress suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing, to attend in person with his forces should the Cis-Sutlej Territories be invaded by an enemy, while the British Government gave up all claims to tribute, revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops or otherwise. The Maharajah during this year received an additional grant of territory confiscated from the Lahore Durbar, amounting to Rupees 10,000, in perpetuity in consideration of his having given up customs and transit duties. During the Mutiny of 1857, Maharajah Nurender Sing aided the British Government by furnishing an auxiliary force, which proceeded to Delhi and kept open communication on the Grand Trunk Road. He also sent troops to Gwalior and Dholpoor, and helped the Government with money. For these services he has received from the British Government, besides other rewards, the Narnoul Division of the Jhujjur Territory in perpetual sovereignty, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,00,000 per annum, on condition of political and military service at any time of general danger or disturbance. In addition to this, the British Government has ceded to the Maharajah jurisdiction over Bhudour, and the right of escheats and reversion of lapsed estates therein, together with the annual Commutation Tax, amounting to Rupees 5,265 per annum. It will be thus seen that the Maharajah of Puttiala has always been friendly to our Government, and it affords us great pleasure to notice that Lord Lytton has acted in conformity with our past policy in recognizing the Regency administration of Puttialia. We give from the *Statesman* the following telegraphic report of the Durbar lately held at Puttiala:

Puttiala, 14th August 1876.—Grand durbar held to-night. Griffin drove in state accompanied by Captain Morton and escort, 11th Bengal Prince of Wales' Own Lancers, and was received by young Maharajah Rajendersing and suite on entrance to Palace. After receiving nuzzers, Griffin made the following Urdu speech: Turning to the young Maharajah and Rajahs Jheend and Nababa said: Your Highness, Ahlkars, and Sirdars,—It is some months since I visited Puttiala after the death of the late Maharajah Mohendersing, whose loss the people of this State and Government alike deplore. Then by the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab I made arrangements for carying on the administration until such time as the General Orders of the Supreme Government should be received. So far as I am able to judge the temporary arrangements then made have worked well and the Ahlkars have conducted the affairs of the State with ability, and I shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor that I have found everything in good order. This is principally due to Khalifa Mahamed Hussain, Prime Minister, and Dewan Deva Singh, to whom I return thanks on behalf of Government for their exertions. The young Prince, the son of the late lamented Maharajah, is however too young, and so long a time will elapse before he is of an age to undertake the duties of administrating his State that it is necessary to make permanent arrangements for the Government of Puttiala during his minority. You are all aware the Government of Her Majesty the Queen in 1860 sanctioned the request of the states of Puttiala, Jheend and Nabbha that in the event of a minority occuring in either state a Council by Regency consisting of three old trustworthy servants of the State should be appointed, selected by British Government, acting with the advice of the two other chiefs to carry on the administration. In accordance with this decision the Lieutenant-Governor on the death of Mohender Singh addressed Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha requested them to nominate three Puttiala alkhars and they considered most fit for council regency. Rajah replied submitting unanimously names three officials whom after full consideration Lieutenant-Governor recommended for appointment to Government of India. The members whose nomination Viceroy thus confirmed are Sirdar Deva Singh president and Chowdree Charrat Ram and Nazim Namdar Khan members. Leiutenant-Governor thinks that the administration Puttiala thus formed will be honest and efficient. He does not however, forget that the former council regency during the minority Mohendur Singh occupied itself more in intrigues and party disputes than for the good of State. I would therefore advise most earnestly the Council and Ministers and Alkhars to lay aside party spirit and unite in working loyalty and for the young Prince their master and the prosperity of the territory. The British Government, which always respects treaties engagements has appointed council regency on recommendation of the chiefs of Jheend and Nabbha and in accordance with the agreement before alluded to. But the first duty of the British Government is to insist upon the good administration of Puttiala, the happiness and contentment of the people, and the safety and honor of the young Moharajah, whose dignity and whose rights the Government, remembering the loyalty and services of his father and grandfather; will uphold and maintain. So long as the Council performs its duty and the administration is conducted with honesty and justice, it will receive the support of the British Government, which never interferes in the internal affairs of Native Principalities. But should the Ministers forget their duty to their Prince, should they think that the State is made over to their charge to enrich themselves and oppress the people, the power which is now granted them will certainly be withdrawn, and the Lieutenant-Governor will without hesitation recommend to the Government of India the abolition of the Council and the appointment of an English officer to superintend, the administration of the State.

Griffith concluded by intimating that owing to the present unsuitable season the installation of the young Maharajah was postponed to winter, when he hoped Lord Lytton himself would perform the ceremony.

Khalifa Syed Mohomed Hussan made a neat speech, thanked Griffin's expressions on behalf of Government, and appreciation of his services during late interval. Promised that he would do his best to assist Regency's future good administration.

This arrangement will be appreciated not only by the people of Puttiala but by the whole of the Sikh population. We only hope that the Regency will conduct their operations with care, judgment and moderation, justifying the confidence which the British Government has reposed in them.

WHAT IS ANARCHY?

ON reading the Oudh Land Revenue Bill we are constrained to put the question, which heads this article. It passeth our understanding to conceive how a body of such able, enlightened, and high-minded gentlemen, who composed the Select Committee on this bill, could deliberately insert some of the provisions in it. Thus the Bill provides:

Persons shall be held to be disqualified to manage their own estates when they are

(*a*) females deemed by the Chief Commissioner incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) minors,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons who may in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner be otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Chief Commissioner on their own application to be disqualified from managing their states.

Could any thing be more absurd or unjust than this? Why should females be deemed incompetent to manage their estates, and why should it be left to the Chief Commissioner to determine the incompetency? In these days of female emancipation it is not a little strange that our Government should deliberately seek to deprive women of the management of their property. What would the Rani Bhovanis, the Rani Kartyanis, the Rani Rashmonis, if their spirits could be invoked, or the Maharani Shurnomoys, the Rani Surut Sundaris, the Rani Sibbesharis, and others, say if a similar law were passed in Bengal. It is true that all women are not competent to manage property, but all men are also not competent to do the same, and if men and women are to be deprived of the rights of property at the discretion or may-hap at the fancy or whim of the executive authorities, what can anarchy be? Then we read that persons who may in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner be otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities from managing their estates are declared disqualified to exercise the rights of property. Now, what is meant by "physical defects or infirmities?" A person may be lame, deaf or blind, and is he to be deprived of the management of his property on this score. What would Mr. Fawcett say to such a proposition? He ought to be then removed from Parliament at once! One of the ablest Zemindars in Bengal is unfortunately afflicted with blindness, but if this principle were made applicable to it, he would be liable to be deprived of the rights of property. A deaf man would be in the same predicament. Again, persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner by vice or bad character from managing their estates are to be declared incompetent to exercise the rights of property. Now, where is this discretion to end? A person may in a fit of temper cause hurt to another, which may turn out to be grievous hurt, of which he is convicted according to law, and is he to be deprived of the management of his property on that score? Then a man addicted to "vice" is to be disqualified from managing his estate, and the Chief Commissioner is to pronounce the disqualification. Is that officer to be vested with Papal authority? Does our legislature mean to reclaim society or rather purge it of "vice" by depriving persons given to it of the right of managing their estates? And what is meant by "vice." If this principle were

promulgated in the other provinces or in the United kingdom, we should like to know how many "Lords" would escape the penalty? Again, a person bearing a bad character is to be disqualified from managing his estate. Who is to be the judge of this? The immaculate Chief Commissioner! The whole tendency of this piece of legislation is to vest the executive authority with unlimited discretion, and to scatter law and rights of property to the four winds of heaven. Could any thing be more inequitable, aye, monstrous than the provisions we have quoted above? If they should be enacted into law, then property in Oudh would be at the mercy of the Chief Commissioner, and a better means could not be devised for perpetuating the political degradation of proprietors of land. Should any of them raise his head and shew any sign of independence, the Chief Commissioner, if he were so disposed, could enforce the above provisions, and put him down with a high hand.

But this is not all. The following provisions have been inserted in the Bill for the resumption of rent-free grants:

All grants (whether in writing or otherwise) by proprietors or the persons whom they represent of land to be held exempt from the payment of rent are hereby declared to be liable to resumption, unless such grants have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Governor General in Council or the Chief Commissioner.

Now, it is well known that in the beginning of British occupation of Oudh there was much uncertainty and irregularity, and grants might have been made without the express sanction or confirmation of the Governor General in Council. The people know the local officer, and when a thing is done by him, they take it to be the act of Government. Is it then fair or just that grants made by local officers in the name of the Government should be resumed?

Again:

If the person to be settled with be a taluqdar and such taluqdar refuse to accept the assessment offered by the Settlement Officer in respect of his entire taluqa or in respect of any portion thereof, or if, within thirty days from the date of the declaration by the Settlement Officer under section 29, such taluqdar fail to accept such assessment, the Settlement Officer shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division to the Chief Commissioner.

The Chief Commissioner, after hearing and considering the reasons which the taluqdar may have to urge against the assessment, may direct that the taluqdar so refusing or failing be excluded from the settlement of his entire taluqa or of any portion thereof, for such term not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such direction, as the Chief Commissioner shall fix; and the Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner shall either farm the taluqa or any portion thereof or hold it under direct management during such term, or any part thereof: provided that no taluqdar shall be excluded from the settlement of his entire taluqa without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

We believe it was resolved by Lord Canning that the settlement of the land revenue in Oudh should be made permanent, that it should be based on half and half assessment, that was to say, the rents realized by the talookdar should be divided into equal moieties between himself and the Government, and that in order to prevent future loss to Government the valuation of produce, on which the rent was to be fixed, should be periodically revised. Now, this Resolution seems to be utterly ignored in this Bill. And why? That Resolution of Lord Canning constituted the Land Charter of Oudh, and if its principles had been embodied in this Bill, there would not have been any necessity for decreeing the exclusion of a talookdar for not accepting the settlement. Is it intended to annul that Resolution? Such an annulment would be a gross breach of faith.

Further:

"When an arrear of land revenue has accrued, a writ of demand or summons to appear may issue, calling on the defaulter to pay the amount within a time therein stated.

At any time after an arrear of land-revenue becomes due, such officer as the Chief Commissioner from time to time empowers in his behalt, may arrest the defaulter and detain him in custody for fifteen days, unless the arrear, together with the costs of arrest, is sooner paid.

If the arrear be not paid within fifteen days, and no good reason for the non-payment is shown, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the jailor of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter therein as a civil prisoner until the arrear is paid, or until the expiration of such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit; and such person shall be confined according to the terms of such order:

Provided that no person exempted under the law for the time being in force from personal attendance in the Civil Courts, no taluqdar and no female, shall be subject to arrest or imprisonment under this and the preceding section.

Now, the settlement of the land revenue is to be made, (*a*) in the case of a talookdari mahal with the talookdar, (*b*) in the case of other mahals with the proprietor of the mahal; or if in any such mahal there are two classes of proprietors, superior and inferior, with either of such classes as the Chief Commissioner directs, or if the talookdar or proprietor has transferred possession of his mahal to a mortgagee or conditional vendee, then with such mortgagee or vendee. If the punishment of a defaulter should be civil imprisonment, why should a distinction be made between the talookdar and other proprietors? Why should the talookdar be exempted from it, and other proprietors, though with smaller interest, be made liable to it? Equality in the eye of the law is the distinguishing characteristic of the British Government, but is this provision consistent with that characteristic?

LORD NORTHBROOK IN ENGLAND.

THE cordial reception with which Lord Northbrook has been welcomed back in England must be highly gratifying to his friends and admirers in India. At Winchester, Portsmouth, and Falmouth he was entertained at public banquets. We gave last week His Lordship's speech at Winchester. We have since received a full report of the meeting. We give below Lord Selborne's speech on the occasion:

"There was no name more honourable either for the abilities which had adorned it, or for public and private virtues, than the name which had representatives in two of the peerages of this kingdom, associated with the county of Hampshire and the name of Baring [hear, hear]. The founder of the first of those peerages was the negotiator of that great boundary treaty of America, which removed one of the great causes of difference between England and that country, united to us by such strong bonds that any difference between her and us was of more importance to us than any difference with all the rest of the world [hear, hear]. The founder of the other peerage, Sir Francis Baring, was the father of his noble friend, Lord Northbrook [hear, hear]. He was a man of the most spotless virtue in the public service—perhaps not so highly appreciated by all persons as he might have been on account of the singular modesty of the man who rendered it. His noble friend, who inherited his name and title, was not only the son of so distinguished a father, but was the nephew of a statesman of whom he (Lord Selborne) could never speak without feelings of respect for his public services and virtues, and possessing an amiable private character to which no words of his could render adequate justice—Sir George Grey [applause]. Lord Northbrook was the worthy representative of a great name and of a great father, and he had himself shown that he regarded a great name and the inheritance of a great reputation as only an incentive to himself to go forward to still more distinguished honours in the public service and to still more, if possible, right to public esteem [hear, hear]. His services were not slight before he left home for India. He served an apprenticeship in the Indian office in this country, which well prepared him for the great duties which he had afterwards to undertake. He had been a most distinguished servant of the public in the Ministry of War, and as he (Lord Selborne) knew well, from intimate connection with those under whom he served, no man could have been more esteemed, either for the constant zeal and industry he displayed, or for the great ability and usefulness of his services in that office [hear, hear]. So trained, Lord Northbrook went to the highest office which a British subject could fill, and to the most important duties [hear, hear]. During part of the time he served in that office he (Lord Selborne) had himself the honour to be a responsible servant of the Crown, and he had an opportunity to observe how, under great difficulties, under the pressure of adverse and ill-advised criticism, he held on "the even tenour of his way." when responsibilities so great as the lives of millions were in question hear, hear. He did that which he felt to be right and wise, knowing that the results depended, after all, upon a higher than human wisdom, and that possibly the wisest policy might fail and be condemned, but, nevertheless, being determined to do that which he knew was right, and to take the consequences ["hear, hear."] And God had blessed him and the result. He knew, too, from many sources, though Lord Northbrook had disclaimed it that night, that no man in that great position ever applied himself with a more conscientious determination to be master of everything which he undertook and everything for which he was responsible, and he had heard of cases, never intended to see the public light, in which men had obtained justice from Lord Northbrook, because he had determined to examine into everything for himself. (hear, hear). He was not a man ambitious of distinction by war or by any of those arts which sometimes dazzle the eyes of mankind. He set before him a simple, single—if they pleased a humble—idea of doing that which was morally right and just in the position to which he was called. And in so doing he (the noble lord) thought that Lord Northbrook had returned home with a better title to public esteem than the great conquerors whom the world so frequently admired. (applause) They had heard from Lord Northbrook that night how much more agreeable it was to acknowledge the merits and to speak of the virtues of those to whose assistance he was indebted in the Government he filled than to speak of himself. The manner in which he had spoken to them of others—that justice he did to their services, was to all present the best proof of the nobleness the disinterestedness of his own services. (great cheering).

"It was Lord Northbrook's distinguishing merit," the *Times* justly remarks, "to which, as might be expected, no reference is to be found in his speeches at Winchester or Portsmouth, that while using the brains of all he reflected the inspiration of none. Other men may have been more imposing in the state and glitter of their viceroyalties, but underneath their pomp or power this or that member of the Indian Council was the unseen director of the viceroy's policy. Lord Northbrook was his own *Marie du Palais*. During the greater part of the four years he was viceroy he was head—in fact as well as form—in the Government of the East. What were the best characteristics of his rule? We do not know that a better could be found than that mentioned at Winchester he maintained peace during the whole of his period of power, and it would be an affectation to deny that there is at this moment an uneasy feeling of anxiety, both in India and at home, that this wise policy of Lord Northbrook and of Lord Mayo is in danger of being set aside. Lord Northbrook kept the peace, and he left 200,000,000 of Indians contented, and more than contented, with our rule. The visit of the Prince of Wales proved and confirmed the loyalty of the native population, but it would be idle to say it created it. Loyalty is a plant that cannot be forced in a hot house. Its development under Lord Northbrook's rule was sure and steady in spite of adverse seasons, and the equilibrium of the Indian Treasury was never better established than when he relinquished the reigns of power." The article thus concludes:—"Lord Northbrook left India with the deserved reputation that he promoted men solely out of regard to their merits, and if, as was inevitable, his choice was sometimes condemned, the probity of the motives which dictated it was always acknowledged as indisputable. As long as the same principles govern the conduct of successive viceroys we may have confidence in the permanence of the Anglo-Indian Government. India is safe as long as the services in India are patriotic and energetic, and their honesty is above suspicion; and these conditions will be secure as long as the rule is upheld by viceroys that merit shall be the principle of promotion in the Indian service, as it is the principle of entrance into it."

Lord Northbrook is still in the full vigour of health, and we believe and hope that a long career of usefulness awaits him in his country. Some day we hope to see him at the head of the India Office. It is not a little gratifying to us to see that his Lordship does not consider his duty to India done so long as he will be in the land of the living. Quoting a letter from the venerable and distinguished head of Hindu Society in Calcutta the Raja Romanath Tagore, His Lordship said: "He had received that day a letter from one of the most distinguished members of Hindoo society at Calcutta, Raja Romanath Tagore, in which he expressed a hope that now he (the noble lord) was at home he would remember the millions in India, and raise his voice, if ever necessary, on their behalf. He felt, when he read that letter, and he felt then that, so far from working too hard, he had not done so much as he might have done on behalf of those millions, who were to some extent, committed to his government. Those millions of Indians were a people who commended themselves most entirely to the affection of those who governed them. He did not think there existed in the world a people more ready to obey the law. They were full of confidence and trust in those placed over them, ready to do their duty in times of difficulty, and to live peaceably one with another [hear, hear.]" A statesman, who has carried away such a kind impression of the people of India, is sure to do them justice whenever opportunity occurs. May His Lordship live long, and do good to India!

SIR SALAR JUNG IN ENGLAND.

WE have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the accounts, which have been brought in by the last English Mail, of honors done to Sir Salar Jung' in England. A convocation of the University of Oxford was held on the 24th ultimo for the purpose of admitting Sir Salar Jung G. C. S. I. to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law *honoris causa*. We read that after the proceedings had been opened by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Salar Jung, who had been wheeled on a couch to the entrance of the theatre, advanced slowly, with the help of crutches, surrounded by several of his own suite, across the floor to the

presence of the Vice-Chancellor. Here he was presented for his Degree by Dr. Holland, who made a Latin speech, dwelling upon the public services of Sir Salar Jung, and especially his signal merits during the Indian Mutiny, in preserving the tranquillity of the southern Provinces of the Peninsula. The Vice-Chancellor then conferred the Degree, and declared the proceedings at an end. On the 25th idem at a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, the honorary Freedom of the City, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship, was presented to Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. Mr. Chamberlain of London thus addressed Sir Salar Jung :

"It has not happened heretofore that the Minister of a native Indian Ruler has received the honorary freedom of this ancient City and its bestowal upon your Excellency, while it is intended as a personal complement to yourself, is also the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation for a closer intimacy between this country and the independent native Princes of the East who are Her Majesty's valued allies. Among those native Sovereigns, none have been more faithful to the British Government than his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and his father, the late Nizam. Emphatically was this the case on the occurrence of the deplorable Mutiny of the native Indian Army, when faithful amid many faithless, his Highness the late Nizam, and your Excellency, his enlightened adviser, not only adhered with the utmost strictness to treaty engagements contracted with the Honourable Company of Merchants of this City who then ruled our Indian possessions, but your conduct inspired the British Resident with such convictions of your ascendency and fidelity that he was encouraged to despatch the Hyderabad contingent to aid the hard-pressed British forces, thus contributing materially in the supression of a revolt which, had it succeeded, might have arrested the progress of civilization and good government in the East. In acknowledgment of these valued services, which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has described as "simply priceless," the Indian Government conferred upon your Excellency the order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. we cannot but be reminded on this occasion of the recent auspicious visit paid to India by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the magnificent and very gratifying reception which he everywhere met with at the hands of the rulers and people of that country Both at Bombay and at Calcutta your Excellency, as representative of the Nizam, by every possible expression in your power, evinced your desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. But your energy and talents have not been exclusively devoted to this country's interests. The subjects of the Nizam, whose important dominions, as large territorially as France, extend from the Bombay Presidency on the one side to the Madras Presidency on the other, have been materially benefitted and elevated by your enlightened administration and that of your co-Regent the Ameer-e-Kabeer. Roads have been constructed and railways introduced; irrigation works have been renewed or created, and water supplies to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis. Schools have also been founded and education fostered; justice, in fact as well as in name, been secured to the people, while, more important, perhaps, than all else, the fiscal administration has been so reformed that the natives have been rescued from the terrible oppression which invariably attends the raising of revenue by a system of farming the taxes. As the ever-faithful friend to the British Government, as the enlightened administrator of a great country in alliance with our gracious Sovereign, and in the hope and belief that international courtesies and reciprocal recognition of worthy actions will draw closer the bonds of amicable relationship between our countrymen and the Native Rulers of India, this Corporation, the first in the Empire, offers to your Excellency the highest compliment it can bestow; and I now beg your acceptance accordingly of the right hand of fellowship, and present to you the illuminated copy of the resolution of this Court. A casket suited to its reception is in course of preparation by direction of this honorable Court The period, however, of your Excellency's visit is too brief to enable its completion in a manner worthy of your acceptance; it will, therefore, be forwarded to your Excellency on your return to India. His Lordship in the chair, his brethren the aldermen, and every member of this Court concur with me in the expression of a heartfelt desire that you may speedily and entirely recover from your recent accident, that you may safely reach your own country, and be long spared to benefit your fellow-countrymen by your wise administration. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Salar Jung, in reply, spoke as follows :

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—In accepting at your hands the honorary freedom of the City of London, I am deeply conscious of the very high distinction which you have conferred upon me, and I beg to offer you my most sincere expressions of gatitude. It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to me me to learn the high value you attach to the loyalty of my master, the Nizam, as one of the independent Native Princes of India who are the allies of Her Majesty, a closer intimacy with whom the City of London expresses a desire to cultivate. While appreciating your special recognition of the staunch alliance of his Highness the Nizam at a time of trial, I, who chanced from my position at the time to become the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally, feel that I am placed under peculiar obligation to this great city for being made the recipient of such a high mark of distinction, one which, I think, cannot fail to encourage my contemporaries in India, whose efforts, like my own, are directed to the performance of loyal and honourable duty I am much gratified to have the opportunity of assuring you in this place that since the time when the connection between the British Government and his Highness the Nizam was first established the one desire on the part of the rulers of the State and their ministers has been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power; and I have full confidence that this alliance, which has existed for more than a dentury, will not only be maintained in the future as heretofore, but that, as you rightly observe, the bonds of amicable relationship between the people of England and India will be daily strengthened. (Cheers.) The facilities of communication now existing between the two countries, the ever-increasing interest in India and its people which I find here on all sides, must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathies, and as these increase so must our alliance be materially strengthened. I am fully conscious both that that faithful performance of their engagements by the Princes of India has brought good results to themselves and to the British Empire, and that the visit of the Prince of Wales and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with his Royal Highness was brought into contact have contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and prepetuate the loyalty and attachment of my countrymen to the British Throne. (Loud hears.) I thank you for your kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing the Nizam and at Calcutta by myself, in the general endeavour to do honour to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. You have been so kind as to allude to the success which has attended the internal administration of the Nazam's dominions during my tenure of office, and to couple with my name that of my respected colleague the Ameer-e-Kabeer; and while I am glad to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the hearty co-operation of my colleagues I must not omit to say that we have received most valuable assistance from some of the young noblemen of Hyderabad who are devoting their energies to the service of the State, and who are now Ministers of various departments of the Nizam's Government. Among the most conspicuous I may mention the nephew of my colleague, Bashoerood Dowla; my own nephew, Mukerrum-ood-Dowlah; Shumsheer Jung, and Shab Jung. As the means at our disposal increase for improving the government and institutions of the country to which you have made particular allusion, I hope that corresponding advantages will not be found wanting. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall ever prize most highly the honour now conferred upon me, not merely because it is a distinction most complimentary in itself, but because it will convey to my countrymen, whether rulers, Ministers, or those who may also be zealously working for the good of their people in other offices, the assurance that the public of this great country, no less than its Government, can cordially recognize their fidelity as allies and appreciate their labours as statesmen. (Loud cheers, renewed again and again.)

The company, which numbered about 300, then adjourned to a *dejeuner* :

The Lord Mayor, after giving "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," proposed the toast of the day. "The Health of Sir Salar Jung," and, in doing so, said they must all feel that Sir Salar Jung was one of the most important men of the day—important in his own country to a degree beyond all precedent—a wise intelligent, penetrating man, of whom all his countrymen might be proud. In the days when all Europe shuddered as to the result of the Indian Mutiny, when it was important that every person possessing power, that every Minister possessing influence, should declare for the British Government, his Excellency, without hesitation, and with all that foresight which has at all times distinguished him, declared at once for the British Government and by so doing did much towards bringing about a settlement of the difficulty. He would return to India with the full knowledge of the great respect with which all Her Majesty's Indian subjects were entertained, and the feeling that we looked to him as a man of the future destined to take a prominent part in the Government of the great Empire to which we owed so much. His Lordship concluded by referring to the accident which Sir Salar Jung met with while in Paris, expressing a hope of speedy recovery.

The toast having been received with every mark of respect, Sir Salar Jung, in reply, said:—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I trust, in the first place, that you will excuse my addressing you while seated, as it would be extremely inconvenient for me in my present state to stand, as I have not yet sufficiently recovered from my injuries to do so I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the honour and kindness you have done me to-day, and for the kind expressions, my Lord Mayor, which you have uttered. I take this opportunity of thanking you further for your kindly reference to the fact that my Sovereign and myself were able to perform the duties of an ally in 1857 (hear, hear); and, at the same time, I cannot help saying that at all times and on every occasion I have met with the greatest kindness from every Englishman, and particularly since my arrival in this country, for which, and specially for the kindness I have experienced within the City of London, I have to tender my thanks. When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in India he was kind to both rich and poor, and felt the greatest gratitude to him, and that was one of the reasons why I determined to pay a visit to this country. Allow me again to thank you, and while hoping that you will excuse this brief speech, I have to ask you to join me in drinking the health of the Lord Mayor, my kind and obliging host, and I will ask you to drink the toast with three cheers.

The toast having been duly honoured, "The Health of the Lady Mayoress" was also proposed by Sir Salar Jung; after which the company separated.

On the 15th July Sir Salar Jung received at Dunrobin Castle of the Duke of Sutherland several deputations. The following is an account of this interesting demonstration :

"Sir Salar Jung received addresses presented by deputations from the Town Councils of Inverness, Dingwall-Tain, and Wick. Inverness was represented by the Provost, two Baillies, and Town Clerk; Dingwall by the Provost, two Baillies, and Town Clerk; and Tain and Wick, each by the Provost and two baillies. The reception was held in the drawing-room, each deputation being introduced in succession by the Duke of Sutherland; and in reading and presenting the addresses they generally referred with satisfaction to the visit to this country of Sir Salar Jung, to whom a hearty welcome was given, as the guest of an honoured and patriotic nobleman. They then referred to the friendly relations which have been maintained between this country and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and specially to the services which Sir Salar Jung had rendered this country during the Indian Mutiny, and the reception which he gave to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit to India, concluding by hoping that his Excellency would return to India with restored health, and continue to maintain the same friendly feeling towards this country which he had always maintained, and to devote himself to promoting the prosperity of the people entrusted to his care. Sir Salar gave a somewhat lengthened reply to the deputation from Inverness, whose address was first presented, and briefly acknowledged the others, expressing his pleasure at his visit to this country and the North, his warm appreciation of the hospitality of the Duke of Southerland, and his surprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witnessed. With regard to the compliment paid him as to his conduct at the time of the Mutiny, he said he only did his duty towards a faithful ally. The deputation were then entertained at luncheon, where the Duke, on proposing the health of his guest, referred to the talents and character of Sir Salar, his loyalty to this country, and his public spirit in furthering Indian improvements. The toast was drunk with loud applause, and replied to by Sir Salar Jung, who proposed the Duke's health and that of Tarbat and his affianced bride. This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was replied to by the Duke, who expressed his pride and pleasure at the proceedings of the day, and his great satisfaction and that of the Duchess at the approaching marriage of their second son."

Two deputations from Manchester waited upon him with addresses, which we are sorry we cannot give for want of room. No other Native of India with the exception of the illustrious Dwarkanath Tagore received greater honor in England than Sir Salar Jung.

THE RENT QUESTION.

WE HAVE received the report of a meeting of the Moorshedabad Association on the subject of the Minute of the Lieutenant Governor on the Rent Question. We give below an abstract of the letters read and speeches and remarks made at the meeting. Rao Jogendernarain Rai Bahadur, who could not attend the meeting, thus communicated his views on the subject :

"The proposition of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for fixing a sliding scale of rent for occupancy ryots decreasing in rate according to length of occupancy and classifying them into three grades will instead of diminishing the causes of difference between the Zemindar and the ryot multiply disputes. Thus in determining a dispute for the settlement of an enhancement suit it will cause much trouble and expense and lead to hard swearing for ascertaining the period of tenancy. By far the greater portion of the ryots of Bengal are tenants with occupancy rights and even those whose tenures are not of twenty years standing will not scruple to claim the privileges of a forty years' tenant. The ryots are now frequently combining against their zemindars, and they will not be found wanting in talent to support their claims by oral testimony where there may be a lack of documentary evidence say for example a tenant is in enjoyment of a *Jote* comprising only his dwelling house, or perhaps a dwelling house and a bit of cultivable land from a long time since. He or perhaps his heir has enlarged his little property by taking fresh lands and that only ten or twelve years back and thus raised himself to the rank of a considerable holder of land. Now on the occasion of an enhancement suit he will claim to be an occupancy ryot of more than forty years' standing and in proof he will produce a *Dakhilla* for his original little holding and say that the date of his occupancy right commenced from the date of his *Dakhilla*. If similar rent receipts be demanded in proof of continuous enjoyment he may make the plea of their destruction by fire and take his stand on one of the earliest receipts. A zemindar or Putnidar who has come newly to the possession of the property will not be able to cope with such a ryot, and even old zemindars will find some difficulty from the circumstance of his not having kept his records in good order, and in cases where they do, their *Jumawasil Bakee* papers are in most instances rejected by the courts as home-made papers.

"We find no provision in the laws anterior to 1859 which recognized occupancy rights. These rights have come into being only from the passing of Act X of 1859. Instead of making three classes of the ryots possessing these rights, it would go far to reduce disputes arising from enhancement claims by grouping them all into one class, all above twelve years, and giving them the same rights that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor proposes to confer upon ryots of twenty years' possession."

Babu Opendra Chunder Trivedi of Jemua writes :

"That he does not approve of the scheme of making a deduction of 5 per cent of the average produce for unfavorable years and calculating the rent at 20 per cent of the remainder of the gross produce. The ryots who cultivate on the *bhaug jote* system allow a certain portion of the produce to the zemindar. No occupancy ryots enjoy superior rights to these cultivators, they are in fact of the same status, and *bhaug jote* ryots are often observed to give half of their produce to the zemindar, and it is also worthy of notice that the half which remains to the cultivator leaves him sufficient profit after deducting the cost of cultivation. It may be also observed that according to the above calculation the rent of non-occupancy ryots has been fixed at half the produce. In determining the rent of the occupancy ryots the value of the produce given by *bhaug jote* ryots may be fixed as the rent of the first mentioned ryots. If there be no *bhaug jote* ryots in any village they may be found in some other neighbouring villages. There the rent is fixed by taking the average of some years' produce, then it would not be unreasonable to make allowance for two years for one years' scarcity, which would remove all inequalities in the yield. In his judgment allowance of ¼, ⅓ and ⅜ of the difference of rent to occupancy ryots is excessive. It will go a great way towards settling rent disputes if the rights of both zemindars and ryots be first ascertained and fixed. Occupancy ryots often try to get their riguts perpetuated, and taking advantage of section IV of Act VIII of 1869, they have often recourse to improper means for the perpetuation of their rights."

Babu Gobind Chunder Singh Chowdhry of Rusra :

One-fifth of the produce as rent payable by the tenants-at-will is a very low rate, even one-third will not be sufficient; rent disputes do not admit of settlement by hard and fast rules. Laws for the settlement of these disputes will increase misunderstanding and contention. The distinction of ryots as tieka and temporary is not good,

Babu Unnoda Persaud Bagchi :

Where there are occupancy ryots and tenants-at-will and the latter pay higher rents the zemindars become dissatisfied if they do not get the same rate from all. The cause of difficulty and confusion arises from the circumstance that the Courts do not recognize settlements made between the ryot and Zemindar. In former times there was what is called the *Furdee* settlement. It will conduce to great good if this settlement can be made permanent by some kind of registration.

Babu Muttylaul Banerjee :

By recognizing different rights for ryots of 20, 30, and 40 years' standing disputes between zemindars and ryots will partake of the nature of dispute between share-holders.

Babu Shama Churn Bhutto :

The variable circumstances under which a tenant-at-will holds lands do not admit of the rent paid by them being made a standard for determining the rent of occupancy ryots. They take, say, a 100 bighas of land, cultivate 50 and allow the remaining 50 to lie fallow. They pay sometimes a higher rate than occupancy ryots and sometimes a lower one.

Babu Boikunto Nauth Sen :

Of the three grounds on which a ryot shall be liable to enhancement one is open to objection namely that the value of produce or the productive powers of land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot. In no case does the productive power of land increase without the labor and expense of the ryot. It may be modified in another form, which is that the rent may be enhanced with the rise in the value of produce. There are three conditions or circumstances on which the produce of land depends, namely, land, capital and labor. Labor and capital belong to the ryot and land to the zemindar. When therefore the value of produce rises the zemindar is entitled to a share of that increase.

The increase of rent payable by non-occupancy ryots is not regulated by the market rate. There is no such thing as competitive rate in this country. No dependency can be placed upon rates which rise by competition. There are three classes or grades of these non-occupancy ryots, 1st Khasmahal ryots, 2nd Otbundee ryots and 3rd Kurfa ryots. The number of the first is very limited, that of the second uncertain, and the third are a pauper class, who are mere cultivators and earn by cultivation their bare subsistence. It is very difficult to determine the rent of occupancy ryots by the standard of rent paid by these classes of ryots.

The best means of solving this difficult problem in his opinion is by classifying lands according to their quality or productive power, and this classification ought to be made with the agency of competent officers. When lands are thus classified we may obtain an idea of the measure of produce and then determine what share of the produce shall be given to the zemindar and what to the ryot. How much of the produce shall form the share of each may be determined by some principle to be settled hereafter.

Rai Rajeeblochun Rai Bahadur :

The old settlement papers give a description of the various qualities of land according to which lands were classified into *aul, Doyum*, matan and so on, besides which mention is made of two other varieties of land—one fertilised by rain-water and the other by river-water. There was a fixed rate for each of these descriptions of land. There was a column in the *jumma wasil bakee* papers called "Berufar," which shews the deterioration or improvement of any description of land in order to its rent being reduced or increased accordingly.

In those days disputes and misunderstandings seldom occurred between the ryots and the zemindars. Since the enactment of Act X the ryots have been puffed up, and there is much disorder and misunderstanding. Then the relation of the ryot and the zemindar was like that of a father and a son. Now there is distinction between them and this cannot be obviated by legal enactment. The necessity of a fresh enactment is not apparent. Now it becomes desirable to come to a decision by a collation of the settlement papers of the present and past.

Babu Gungadas Rai :

The character of the proposed measure may be summed up in one sentence. It will have the effect of only making ryots co-sharers with the zemindars.

Babu Denonath Gangooly :

While the motives of the Lt. Governor in proposing to settle this rent question must be admitted to be benevolent, the proposition made by His Honor is open to grave objections. Amongst others is the omission of a numerous class of middle men. The class of ryots of whom His Honor makes two divisions does not in fact exist There is an intermediate class of ryots who hold the position of the middle man. The country expects much from this class and to leave them out of consideration is not reasonable. What the speaker would like to propose for the settlement of the rent question is to from a commission which will comprise representatives of the ryots' zemindars, and middle class ryots. It will be conducive to the interests of all classes if the rent be fixed for ten or twelve years after classifying the lands in each district according to their quality as proposed by Babu Boicanto Nath Sen.

Babu Gopalchunder Bose :

The plan proposed by Babu Boicantonath Sen for disposing of the enhancement difficulty will necessitate action like that involved in the decision of the suit of Thakoorani Dassee, which is not easy. It will involve immense expenditure, and it is not likely that the Government will consent to so much expenditure. To sort and classify every plot of land and to ascertain the value of its produce is not an easy task. The President said that Act X of 1859 was the main cause of the feud between the zemindar and the ryot, but it may be also ascribed to the laziness and incapacity of the former and mismanagement by incompetent amlah. When Act X was proposed and passed, it appears the zemindars did not unite in a body as they have done on this occasion to contest its provisions, for in that case the Government might have provided against wrong or injury to any party. The speaker, however, admitted that the recognition of the rights of occupancy ryots according to their tenures of 20, 30, and 40 years was unnecessary.

Babu Jogendernath Bose :

From what the President had said it would seem that there was no necessity for a legislative enactment. He would say with reference to that observation that under the existing law the enhancement question has come to a dead-lock. It was to open the path to enhancement that the British Indian Association and other zemindars moved the Government and its superior officers and the present proposition or scheme is the result of that action. As things now stand some enactment has become indispensable. We may find fault with the scheme of the Lieutenant Governor; doubtless it has many defects, but in the absence of a better and more feasible scheme he would support the proposition of the Lieutenant Governor. He would not imagine any faultless scheme and therefore that which has least fault ought to be accepted.

The President at this stage of the discussion remarked :

From what the several speakers had said it may be concluded that though there may be difference of opinion as to the best plan to be adopted for settlement of the enhancement difficulty the proposition of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor does not meet with general assent.

Babu Gopalchunder Mookerjea :

The suggestion of the President to make the papers of the Decennial Settlement as the basis for the determination of the present rent difficulty is a very liberal one—it argues great tenderness for the ryot. If this suggestion be acted upon the ryot must be very fortunate. If the old rate be maintained now there would be no dispute—no misunderstanding. But the doubt is whether all the zemindars would acquiesce in this suggestion.

Babu Shamachurn Bhutta :

The old settlement papers were not faultless. They do not prescribe moderate rent in all cases and there is much art in them. He is aware of a case in which the rent of a bigha of land is fixed at Rs. 9, but in practice he must deduct 8- 12 and take four annas as rent. In this it is difficult to decide whether Rs. 9 of the settlement papers or annas four is the actual rent. The old settlement papers cannot be depended upon, for they abound in diversity of statements as they suited the convenience and interest of the zemindars.

The meeting concluded by inviting the Managing Committee to submit a definite plan.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A GRAND DURBAR—perhaps the grandest ever held by the English in India—will be held at Delhi on the 1st day of January 1877 for the proclamation of the Queen's title of Empress of India. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has issued the following Proclamation :

"As Viceroy and Governor General of India, I hereby publish, for the information of the Governors, Administrators, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Peoples of this Empire, the subjoined Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland on the Twenty-seventh day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six; together with a Royal Proclamation, dated at the Court of Windsor the Twenty-eighth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, in the Thirty-ninth Year of Her Majesty's reign, transmitted to this Government by the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India in His Lordship's Despatch No. 70 of the 13th July 1876. Moreover, I now publicly notify, under this my hand and seal, that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on the First day of January 1877, an Imperial assemblage for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced Her Majesty to make to Her Sovereign Style and Titles and addition specially intended to mark Her Majesty's interest in this great Dependency of Her Crown, and Her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and the Peoples of India. To this assemblage I propose to invite the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of Administrations from all parts of the Queen's Indian Dominions, as well as those Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles in whose persons the antiquity of the passed is associated with the prosperity of the present, and who so worthily contribute to the splendour and stability of this great Empire I shall forthwith issue such orders in Council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion; and in conformity with the desire which will be felt by all Her Majesty's subjects in India, to manifest the affection they cherish for their august Sovereign by public rejoicings and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty. Dated at Simla, this Eighteenth Day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six.

LYTTON.

From advices received from Simla it appears that the ceremonies will be held on a very grand scale. A body of about 15,000 troops, including detachments from each Presidency, mostly moving in relief, will be present under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief. We learn that the editors of the leading European and native journals in India will be specially invited and entertained in a special camp. The Viceroy will make his public entry into Delhi from Bombay the day after Christmas. The *Pioneer* says that it will not be an ordinary durbar. An entirely new programme will obviate all difficulties about seats and precedence. The ceremony will take place, not in a tent, but on the open plain. Round the throne of the Viceroy will be grouped a series of daises, representing the various provinces, in a great semi-circle. Behind the throne fifteen thousand troops will be drawn up. The proceedings will last about a week. Visits of ceremony, races, games, and entertainments of all sorts will occupy the next few days, and new Year's Day has been chosen for the grand Proclamation. We have barely time to make the announcement.

MR. DISRAELI had once refused the honor of being raised to the peerage, but he has at last taken the *otium cum dignitate*. He has assumed the title of Earl of Beaconsfield. What a name Disraeli the Commoner leaves behind !

WE HAVE received from Mr. Henry Cruden certain papers containing a proposal he has made for uniform coinage for India, Great Britain and America. He thus writes to us on the subject :

"The agitation in America to fix by legislation the value of the current coin in relation to the Sterling coinage of England points to the necessity of establishing a uniform standard in currency as the greatest financial necessity of the age, and if Great Britain, America and India authoritatively fix an interchangeable Currency, the simple question of carriage will hereafter regulate the interchange of articles between the three greatest commercial countries of the globe. Be that as it may, there appears to be no reason why two parts of Her Majesty's domains should have distinct currencies and one part prey on the other, when the distinction is so easily removable."

If Mr. Cruden will refer to our paper, he will find that this proposal had been first made in these columns, but it was not favorably received by some of our contemporaries.

THE TIMES has the following notice of Sir William Herschell's interference with the Mahesh Ruth :

"The Hindoo community of Calutta are in a state of excitement about what they consider an unwarranted interference with the due performance of one of their great religious ceremonies. On the 23d the great car of Jagannath should, according to the Shastras, have been drawn at Mohesh, near Serampore. Objections, however, were made in advance to the performance of the ceremony under the usual conditions, and further precautions were suggested by the magistrate. In accordance with these suggestions, the proprietor had bamboo fencing attached to the car; but this, on inspection, was pronounced insufficient in length and height, and the dragging of the car was summarily and definitively prohibited. Saturday next (July 1) is the only remaining, and the last, day on which the car can be drawn this year, and the proprietors have appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor, by telegraph, to interfere, and accord the necessary permission.

The Lieutenant Governor gave the necessary orders, but, as the reader knows, the Magistrate was inexorable. The whole correspondence we believe is now before His Honor, but no order has yet been issued by His Honor on the subject. The proprietor of the Car ought to make a formal representation to Government and ask for orders not only with regard to the proceedings of the Magistrate in the past but also with regard to the steps to be taken for the future.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has recorded a graceful Resolution in recognition of the services of Mr. J. B. Phear to the Economic Museum from which we make the following extract :

"The establishment of the Economic Museum was originally proposed to the late Lieutenant Governor by Mr. Phear, and in determining the constitution of the Central and Local Committees, and the plan of their work, Sir George Campbell was much assisted by Mr. Phear's suggestions. Since then the progress which has been made in carrying out the objects with which the Committees were appointed has in a great measure been due to the unremitting attention which Mr, Phear, in the midst of other numerous and important avocations, has given to the work of the Museum. Among the many claims to grateful remembrance which Mr. Phear has left in different departments o the public service, and in the various scientific and philanthropic associations with which his name has been connected, not the least prominent claim, the Lieutenant Governor believes, will arise from the interest which Mr. Phear has displayed, and the labour he has bestowed, in promoting the welfare of an institution which has so important a bearing on the material development of Bengal as the Calcutta Economic Museum."

Mr. J. A. Crawford has been elected Mr. Phear's successor as President of the Economic Museum.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR also records his thanks to the Famine Relief Committee. His Honor says : "The purposes for which the General and Executive Committees were appointed having been fulfilled, these bodies are now dissolved. The Lieutenant Governor desires to take this opportunity of cordially acknowledging the value of the services they have rendered to the suffering districts, and of thanking them for the disinterested zeal they have displayed in carrying out the object for which they were formed."

A COMPLAINT comes to us from Mysore regarding the mode of filling the public service in that province. The educated natives of Mysore complain of Madrasees finding ad-

mission to the Mysore commission to the exclusion of the natives of the province. Mysore is a Native State, and therefore does not come under the operation of the general rule applicable to British India. The educated natives of Mysore must from the circumstance of their position confine their aspirations within their own province for the employment of their talents, and they may justly complain, if Madrasees and others, to whom a wide field of occupation is open in the British territories, be permitted to shove aside the Mysoreans in their own country. The Mysoreans have found an able advocate in the Bangalore *Examiner*, whose arguments and conclusions we generally endorse.

THERE IS darkness under the lamp. The Suburban Municipality, though under the very shadow of Belvedere, affords an apt illustration of the truth of the above saying. In another column we have drawn attention to the preponderance of the official element in the municipal board of the Suburbs, and armed with this weapon the executive we are informed are bidding defiance to the independent members. Even such a good and considerate officer as Mr. Wilson, the Magistrate, we are told, has joined the official *jehad*, and follows the beck of the Vice-Chairman. This officer, we are told, does not now regularly attend office; he comes for two or three hours and allows things to fall into arrear, and the poor people, who have any transaction with the office, have sometimes to dance attendance for days. Then the Vice-Chairman has discontinued the publication of the proceedings, and in connection with this matter it is worth enquiry why the reporters have ceased to attend the meetings. A curious argument in favour of the extension of Chapter 7 of the new Municipal Act to the Suburbs has been brought to our notice. One Commissioner is said to have argued that when the Bhaugulpore Municipality has adopted it, surely the Suburban Municipality should not lag behind! And this has been considered by his official brethren in the Municipal Board a poser!

IN THE House of Lords, on July 17th, Lord Stanley of Alderly inquired of the Secretary of State for India whether he would move the Civil Service Commissioners to redistribute the marks given at the examination for Indian appointments, so as to notify that Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian was more important than German and Italian for Indian civil servants; and asked him to take into consideration the expediency of making one of those three Eastern classical languages obligatory on probationers before proceeding to India. The noble lord at the same time called the attention of the House to Colonel Yule's recommendation that a small defined number of men who have taken honours at the Universities should be nominated to the Indian Civil Service without competition. The Marquis of Salisbury replied to the following effect:

"His noble friend wished the Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit languages to be included in the competitive examination by which candidates for the Indian Civil Service were selected, and also to enter into the probationary course through which the candidates had to pass before proceeding to India. Now, the object of the competitive examination was not to select those who were ready at once to take part in the Indian Service, but to select the raw material out of which Indian Civil servants might be manufactured. The probationary course was the process of that manufacture, and those languages might form a part of that course. But, if they allowed those languages to be a principal element in the prilminary competitive examination, they would not attain their object which was to get the best educated youth of the country. Therefore, he could not recommend any great change in the agreement of subjects for the preliminary examination. There was a certain amount of authority in favour of the cultivation of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian for the second examination, and his noble friend might rest satisfied that there was no danger of that matter being neglected. The third part of his noble friend's question raised on a very small point a very large controversy—namely, as to competitive examination. Now he was himself no superstitious admirer of competitive examination, and if sufficient cause were shown he would not object, in certain cases, to an alternative system; but that principle had these advantages—that it did not inflict a sense of injury or of inequality in those persons who might be anxious to obtain appointments in the Civil Service, while it also saved our public men from the temptation, or, what was still more important, from the suspicion of using their patronage for party ends. For those objects competitive examination, though it might not be the best system that could be devised, was a good one; and, from what he had seen of official life, he thought the position of the head of a public office would be simply intolerable but for that system. But it nevertheless had drawbacks. For instance, it treated literary proficiency as if it were the sole qualification, or rather as if it were a sufficient gurantee for all other qualifications requisite for the government of men. There were historical examples in which men of no literary proficiency whatever had shown remarkable fitness for the government of men and the administration of kingdoms. But, whatever those drawbacks might be, they had the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of the highest India authorities they had not been serious; and, moreover, the suggestion of his noble friend that they should take men who had won University honours would not meet the difficulty of the case. If there was any other way of getting at the qualities they required besides literary proficiency to fit men for high position, he should be glad to know it. For himself, he gave up the search in despair. In their present political situation he does not think any principle of selection which savoured of nomination would work satisfactorily. He was now only speaking of Indian Civil Service, with which he was aquainted. That being so, he had always held and should continue to hold, that he did not see any advantage in departing from the system now in existence. (Hear, hear.)

Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If Lord Salisbury really thinks that "no principle of selection which is savoured of nomination would work satisfactorily," why should he advocate the system of nomination for the appointment of natives to the Indian Civil Service?

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomaprokash* discoursing on the question of reform of the Indian Army observes that in the present condition of the British Government it has become absolutely necessary to have under its control a body of well-skilled native troops and in order to secure this object it must place native officers over native soldiers. Men who now serve as Soubadars and Havildars must be raised to the rank of Commanders, the pay of the troops must be raised, and you must shew some marks of confidence in them. The Government now does not arm the native troops with the same kind of weapon as it does the European soldiers. It has altogether stopped the admission of natives into the artillery regiments. Can you expect men to serve with alacrity and shew zeal and earnestness in the service of their masters if they are treated in this fashion? And unless the Government shews the courage to deal even-handed justice to all it will no longer succeed in its object of having an efficient native army under its control.

The *Education Gazette* says that though His Excellency Sir Salar Jung might not have succeeded in securing the object of his mission to England, yet we take pride at the honors which have been showered upon him. No native of India was ever so much honoured in England like Sir Salar Jung. He is now perhaps the first amongst the native subjects in India, and there can be no doubt that it is a matter of glory for Indians that the triumphal reception, accorded to him has been quite adequate to his position in this country. His Holiness the Pope of Rome gave him a personal audience, the people of France honoured him as they would have honoured the Nizam himself, the premier of England and the Duke of Sutherland have accorded to him a princely welcome. Even His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty the Queen have not deemed it beneath their dignity to welcome him. The Senate of the University of Oxford have conferred upon him the honorary title of D. C. L. The press of England teem in his praises and some of the newspapers have gone to the length of presenting him with addresses.

The *Moorshedabad Patrika* says that there is no religion on the face of the earth which has such hard long enduring bones as Hindusim. From almost the primitive age of the world to this date how many varieties of religion made its onslaughts upon it and how many races hold out temptations to it for surrender but it held out, nothing could make it swerve from its path. From an observation of these facts philosophers have concluded that leaving aside the question of its extinction it will in the end prevail and spread its broad wings over the face of the earth.

Correspondence.

CHITTAGONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Chittagong, the 8th August 1876.

DEAR SIR,—The evil star of Chittagong has set. Mr. Kirkwood has at last left the scene of his late memorable exploits by the last steamer to enlighten your part of the world. He was to have left by the steamer before last, at least it was so settled, but at the eleventh hour he kept back, for reasons not known to us, but unless we are very much mistaken we think he waited to see the final polish given to the Fenwa affair and the matter of Nayan Tara's petition which are two remaining clouds hanging over his head. You might recollect that taking an extract from your paper regarding Mr. Webster's case, Government had called upon the Commissioner to report upon it. The latter submitted a report in which he blamed Mr. Rattray for an one sided enquiry, as if that justified the disgraceful scene that was enacted at Fenwah, and the Government hood-winked through this report, has called upon Mr. Rattray to explain his conduct. He applied for a copy of the Commissioner's report to Government in order to see on what particular grounds the latter held him guilty of an one-sided enquiry. This he was refused, and thus he was reduced to the ludicrous position of clearing himself from a charge the very foundation of which was not even known to him. He had therefore to work in the dark, and we should not be surprised if he has made statements at random. But in doing so it seems he has ripped open some very ugly sores and Mr. Kirkwood writhing under his castigation it is said asked of him as a "well-wisher" to withdraw the obnoxious portions of his explanation. Mr. Rattray knew his well-wisher and stood firm. The report was then handed up to the Commissioner who we hear, has personally exerted not a little to demolish some of the astounding facts adduced by Mr. Rattray. The latter thinks that he has been placed in a false position by one Mr. Higgins, the Inspector of Post Offices, who I hear at first gave him certain information the truth of which however he has subsequently denied when asked by the Commissioner. But then a certain hand-writing of Mr. Higgins produced by Mr. Rattray has subsequently altered completely the position of the former. We do not know how he has explained away this position of his, but whatever he might have said his statement it is to be hoped will be fairly tested. We hear that he has excused himself by a wonderful slip and an equally wonderful feat of memory. He did not recollect that he had issued certain orders (though he had made mention of it to Mr. Rattray) until that very order was laid before him, but he recollected the date of a private letter full 3 months' after its receipt and destruction. Of course I mention these facts and circumstances under correction. Authenticated copies of records of the five memorable Fenwah cases have been obtained, the cost being defrayed from a subscription raised from among the European and Natives of the place, and have been sent to Calcutta. By the time you receive this letter the High Court will have been moved, and as soon as the judgment of the High Court is made known all the papers will be published, with a complete history of the case. The publication will be an authenticated one signed, as it is at present proposed, by some of the leading members of the European and Native Community. Will you kindly urge upon His Honor to withhold his final orders in it from Mr. Rattray's explanation until the judgment of the High Court is known, if not, until the publication of the papers.

We now turn to Nayan Tara's petition. It was handed down to the Commissioner would you believe it for *report*, although the petitioner wanted that the papers connected with her complaint should be sent for and that officers in immediate charge of her estate examined. Nothing of the kind has been done. Mr. Kirkwood has submitted a report the character of which will be seen, if the Government will condescend to publish it. He insinuates that the petition has been the work of a clique, Nayan Tara having nothing to do with it. Never mind whose work it is, facts are facts. Nayan applied for copy of Mr. Kirkwood's remarks, which was declined. She has therefore submitted a second petition to the Government a copy of which is annexed below:

To

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART, K. C. S. I.

Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Fort William.

The humble petition of Ward Nayantara Chowdhoorance, widow of late Baboo Grish Chundra Rai, Zemindar of Parooekorah, Chittagong.

Most respectfully sheweth,

That your humble petitioner has learnt with deep regret that instead of calling for the papers connected with her grievances detailed at length in her petition of 14th June last, agreeably to the prayers contained therein your Honor was pleased to send her petition to Mr. Kirkwood through the Board and the Commissioner for report.

That your petitioner is given to understand that Mr. Kirkwood has submitted his report, she understands after making a private enquiry on certain points from Baboo Oma Churn Rai, the Treasurer of the Chittagong Collectorate, his immediate subordinate and so-called guardian of your petitioner's deceased son, Satish Chundra Rai, who was in no small degree concerned in snatching away the boy at the instance of the Collector in that state of his health. Your petitioner has learnt after fullest possible enquiry that Mr. Kirkwood, the late Collector of Chittagong, made no arrangements as far as he was personally concerned for the treatment of her deceased son, otherwise an ordinary kaviraj (native physician) could not have been engaged as has been now put forward, with his full knowledge, when the medical assistance of the very highest order was available at Benares.

That your petitioner was never on good terms with Baboo Oma Churn Rai, that he is a staunch advocate of her mother-in-law who as stated in her first petition, is on bad terms with your petitioner that she has incurred his displeasure by leaving his "Somaj," and their difference has been intensified on an account of her son's removal to Benares which in her present disconsolate state she cannot help thinking was partly the result of his own action. That in order to refute any thing that the said Babu Oma Churn Rai or Mr. Kirkwood might have said prejudicial to her petitions your petitioner applied to the Commissioner for a copy of the Collector's report which she is sorry to state she has been refused.

That your petitioner is given to understand that the Commissioner has forwarded to your Honor the said report of Mr. Kirkwood without either calling for the papers of her case or examining the officers named in her petition viz. the manager and the Deputy Collector who was at the time in charge of her estate, and without taking further evidence which she was prepared to adduce on almost every point mooted in her petition.

That your petitioner has therefore been a second time compelled to trouble your Honor, respectfully praying that your Honor will graciously be pleased to call for *all* the papers connected with her petition and have the evidence of the marginally* mentioned gentlemen, some of whom are of the highest respectability, laid before your Honor, instead of disposing of summarily the grievances of a helpless, though respectable widow and a bereaved mother, on one-sided reports of the officers whose proceedings she has so openly questioned, for, to the best of her belief the statements contained in her first petition, she respectfully assures your Honor, are facts and nothing but facts.

And in conclusion your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

* 1. Babu Nobin Chundra Sen, late in charge of Court of Ward's Office.
2. ,, Koylas Chundra Dass, Manager of the Court of Wards.
3. ,, Obhoy Chundra, Nazir of the Collector's Office.
4. ,, Poorno Chundra, Waddader Mohurer of the Court of Wards.
5. ,, Bhekhun Chunder Chowdry, Mohurer Ditto.
6. ,, Chunder Coomar Rai, Moonsiff of Futteckcherry.
7. ,, Bani Mohun Roy, Zemindar of Porooe Korab.
8. ,, Hur Coomar Rai, Pleader of the Judge's Court.
9. ,, Surut Chunder Dass, Sheristadar of the Judge's Court.
10. ,, Uma Churn Kastagiri, Assistant Surgeon.
11. ,, Ramkenio Dutta, Native Doctor on pension.
12. ,, Rasic Chunder Roy, Road Cess Mohurer.
13. ,, Shama Churn Mozoomder, Mohurer of the Court of Wards.
14. ,, Nobo Churder Sen, Translator, Judge's Court.

&c., &c., &c.,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
H. Jones Esq. Pubna	8	14	0
S. Vencatta Varadiengar Esq. B. A. Chittaldroog	13	4	0
Head Master, Government High School, Allahabad	13	4	0
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Syud Wahidooddeen Khan, Dinajepore	26	8	0
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„ Ramapersad Chuckerbatty, Ampta	3	5	0
„ Muttylal Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
„ Jodoonath Roy, Mednapore	13	4	0
„ Sreenath Roy, Lucknow	10	0	0
„ Pertapnarain Singh, Jehanabad	10	0	0
„ Prosunnocoomar Sen, Kertipara	10	0	0
„ Kadarnath Pal, Rajshahye	10	0	0
„ Rajkisto Pal, Dildernaggor	5	0	0
„ Jodoonath Ghose, Samagooting	13	4	0
„ Promothonath Mookerjee, Burrisaul	13	4	0
„ Jogandranath Roy, Chucdeeghee	13	4	0
„ Hemchunder Mookerjee, Shaharunpore	6	4	0
„ Kadarnath Gangooly, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
„ Troylucknath Maschuttuck, Allahabad	13	4	0
„ Samachurn Dutt, Barranagore	6	10	0
„ Rasbehary Chatterjee, Gobordangah	6	8	0
„ Gobindchunder Roy, Tangail	13	4	0
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„ Sookmoy Banerjee, Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
„ Bolack Chand Gya	13	4	0
„ Shamachurn Meitra, Tezpore	2	0	0

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(*August* 19, 1876.)

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				Per 100 Rs.		
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	101	14 *a*	102	0
4½	„ of 1870	(1885) „	103	8 *a*	103	12
4½	„ of 1871	(1884) „	103	8 *a*	103	12
4½	„(Transfr.) of 1872	(1879) „	102	4 *a*	102	8
5½	„ of 1859-60	(1879) „	105	14 *a*	105	0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	0 *a*		
5	„ for 15 years (1882) ...	„	102	8 *a*	104	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 Rs.		
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ..	Rs.	110	0 *a*	110	8
6	„ of 1865 ... (1885) ...	„	110	8 *a*	111	8
6	„ of 1866 ... (1886) ...	„	111	0 *a*	111	8
6	„ of 1867 ... (1887) ...	„	111	8 *a*	112	0
6	„ of 1870 ... (1890) ...	„	114	0 *a*	115	0
6	„ of 1872 ... (1892) ...	„	114	8 *a*	115	8

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 16, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 29th July* 1876.—Mr. E. Grey, District and Sessions Judge of Gya, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna during the absence, on live, of Mr. W. F. McDonell, or until further orders.

The 5th August 1876.—Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 24th June last.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C. S. I,, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant Colonel B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Anderson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner for Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners from the 24th June to the 4th August.

The 9th August 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Moore Hancock to be a Lieutenant of the "B" or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Walker, deceased.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. William Moore Hancock to be a Sub-Lieutenant of the "B" or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant Helps, resigned.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay is appointed to be on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat until further orders, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. J. Crowfurd.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah is allowed leave for 2 months and 26 days from the 14th instant, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. S. Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Political Agent of Hill Tipperah from the date on which he may take charge from Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

The 10th August 1876.—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen Deputy Collector, attached to the Cadastral Survey Party in Gya and Patna, is allowed leave of absence for two and half months, from the 1st instant, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 14th August 1876.—The services of Mr. W. F. McDonell, V. C., C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

POLICE.—*The 9th August* 1876.—Captain H. M. Ramsay, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Patna is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 20th instant under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. F. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in that district during the absence, or leave, of Captain H. M. Ramsay, or until further orders.

The 10th July 1876.—M. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, during the absence on leave, of Mr. F. T. Platts, or until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Faber Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. P. Crouch, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—*The 11th August* 1876.—Munshi Ataor Rahman is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Sakulipore, in the district of Beerbhoom.

Baboo Prosono Kumar Chakravarti is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Registrar of Panchbibi, in the district of Bogra.

Baboo Banimadub Nundy is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Registrar of Chowgao in the Rajshahye district.

The 15th August 1876.—Surgeon D. W. D. Comins is appointed temporarily to act as Civil Surgeon of Hooghly on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon of Hazareebagh.

Dr. W. J. Mountain, M. R. C. S., is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Bankoora during the absence, on furlough, of Dr. H. C. Connolly, or until further orders.

Surgeon Patrick Alexander Weir is appointed to act as 2nd Resident Surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon S. C. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

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শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল, তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুকাল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয়ে দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফুর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
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